

In 1668 the Proprietors by an Instrument under their Hands & seals dated 1<sup>st</sup> May which Instrument has since been commonly called by the name of the Great Deed of Grant declared that the inhabitants of Albemarle should hold the Lands to be granted to them under the foregoing proportions upon the same terms & conditions that Land was then actually granted in Virginia upon which [most] was at 2<sup>s</sup> per every hundred Acres.

This Instrument upon which the inhabitants of Albemarle county do to this day lay great stress appears however to have been only a temporary power of Attorney to the Governor of Albemarle revocable at pleasure & this not only from the nature of it but also from different regulations being soon after established with respect to the conditions upon which Grantees were to hold the Land for by the Instruction given to the Governor of Albemarle by the Proprietors in 1679 he was directed in all Grants to reserve a rent of one penny per acre per annum and to allow 60 acres of land to every settler above the age of 16 the like quantity for every servant capable of bearing arms and 50 for every other servant.

By the Instruction given to Col. Ludwell who was appointed Gov<sup>r</sup> of all Carolina in 1691 as has been already mentioned, he was empowered to sell Land in the following manner viz 6,000 Acres to any person upon payment of one shilling per acre in pieces of eight at 5 shillings per piece.

The like power of selling Land was given to Gov. Archdale in 1694 reserving however a rent of one shilling for every hundred acres per annum with an allowance to receive the rent in commodities if money could not be had The price fixed by the Proprietors upon the sale of land was £20 for every thousand acres near the sea and £10 per 1000 higher up in the Country.

The said Governor had likewise a power of granting lands reserving a quit rent of  $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>d</sup> per acre per ann: upon all lands to the Southward of Albemarle County.

Sir Nathaniel Johnson who was appointed Gov<sup>r</sup> of Carolina in 1702 had the like power of selling & granting lands upon the same terms & conditions.

In 1708 the Proprietors directed their Governor to let lands at  $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>d</sup> per ann: per acre but no one person to have more than 640 acres.

The power given by the Proprietors to their Governors of selling & letting Lands having been greatly abused by them they came to a resolution that no more land should be sold or granted but by themselves at their Board in London This resolution was accordingly signified to

Prices  
1691



Letter From Gov. Dobbs  
to Board of Trade  
Nov. 9, 1754

allowance, to let him know either from your Lordships or from the Lords of the Treasury, that if the best rent roll be not made out that can be done until there is a returning; in which he shall have all the aid I can give or procure to him; and that the whole recoverable Arrears and rent, be not immediately levied by distress; that upon my making a return that the account rent roll and receipt is not complied with; and laid before me, to be transmitted, that I shall have power to suspend him & to nominate another pro tempore, until His Majesty's Pleasure be known who shall succeed him, this may perhaps rouse him out of his lethargy.

I have directed the late President and Secretary Murray, to lay before me all the papers relating to the late law for issuing out the paper Currency, and the several payments made upon it; and what remains in bank out of the £22000 issued, and that they may make up a state of the whole to be sent to your Lordships, in justification of themselves and the Council; and at the same time that the Treasurer appointed by the Assembly, should lay before me the state of the former paper Bills, and what sum was standing out, when the last were issued; and the funds appointed with the annual receipt, appropriated to pay it off; and how these sums have been applied. This must take up time as the Treasurers dont live here, and have not attended me. I apprehend I shall be greatly delayed in business, since none of the Council, nor publick Officers reside here, being all dispersed, 7 of the Council near Cape Fear, 2 at Edenton, one at present in Virginia, 2 in England; notwithstanding this is the most central place, and of late supposed to be the seat of Government and Courts of Justice; and no meeting can be had of the Council, or public officers without sending expresses which travel very slow & at great expense; and no fund for contingencies to pay it. I came here the 30<sup>th</sup> ult. past the 2<sup>d</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> Mr. Swan begd leave to go home, Mr. Rutherford did the same next day, so that I had only three left to consult with, on the 6<sup>th</sup> President Rowan went home and on the 8<sup>th</sup> Secretary Murray, and with him Chief Justice Hassell, who holds a Circuit Court next week at Wilmington, they alledge their books are all at Cape Fear, so that I shall get no business done nor any to meet me until the Assembly the 12<sup>th</sup> of December.

Although the Chief Justice seems to be a good natured man and bears a good character here in private life, yet as he has neither capacity nor law, sufficient to be Chief Justice, that your Lordships may procure for us a worthy good lawyer for Chief Justice, it is my duty to let you know that the business of the Court has so much increased here, that the President Rowan informs me that the Chief Justices Fees amount annually to



Letter From Gov. Dobbs  
to Board of Trade  
Nov. 9, 1754

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above £360 Currency besides his Salary on the quit rents and £200  
allowed for going the Circuits. It may in a little time be enough for  
two Judges as business increases. As soon as the seat of Government is  
fixed which I apprehend at present will be upon News river, above this  
town, as far as it may be navigable for flat bottomed boats, in case I find  
the Lands good, and situation healthy, as it will be nearer the back set-  
tlements which increase very fast, and is most central, and this town will  
still be the place where the merchants will reside and ships be entered, and  
both the gentlemen to northward and southward, seem to like it as the  
great Ferries at Edenton and Bath will be avoided; and it will be equally  
near to Cape Fear, as this place, and more healthy, I submit it to your  
Lordships whether it wont be necessary to oblige at least 5 of the Coun-  
cil, to reside at or near the metropolis, or at least so many in rotation for  
3 months at a time, to expedite publick business, and save the expense of  
expresses and also to oblige the Receiver General, Auditor and other pub-  
lick Officers to fix and keep their Offices there; and attend by themselves  
or proper deputies & clerks that their several books may be inspected;  
that it may be known that they are doing their duty, for at present each  
lives upon his Plantation and never attends but upon Summons, the  
Receiver Gen<sup>l</sup> above 100 miles to the southward and the auditor 100  
miles to northward, how then can they meet with the Secretary, to make  
out a rent-roll, or attend their Offices; so that they never meet but at  
Assemblies or perhaps at a General Court; I must therefore beg your  
further Instructions about it, and in case they don't attend, by themselves,  
or sufficient deputies, whether I should not have a power to remove them,  
or at least suspend them till His Majesty's Pleasure is known.

I was in hopes to have got 2 or 300 men raised at 8<sup>d</sup> ₤ diem in  
independant Companies to lessen the expense, the regiment having been  
disbanded in August for want of pay and upon account of their deser-  
tion for not being allowed three shillings ₤ diem. But find there is not  
£2000 left of the £22000 emitted, except what is appropriated to the  
building the two Forts which I cant dispose of, and the disbanded Offi-  
cers are exclaiming for want of their pay, from June till August, when  
they were disbanded; so that I can't act till the Assembly meets and  
empowers me, nor give any support to Governor Sharpe in case he should  
have an opportunity of making any impression upon the French before  
winter. As I can do no more at present, I propose going to Cape Fear,  
and see what they are doing at the Fort and make a report to your Lord-  
ships of the condition of it, and give further directions about it, and by  
seeing so much of the Country can form a Judgement where to fix the  
seat of Government.



Letter From Gov. Dobles  
to Board of Trade  
Nov. 9, 1754

As your Lordships may observe in how weak a condition the country is, for want of ammunition and Stores, I humbly hope that you will move His Majesty to allow us twenty or thirty barrells of Powder and a proportionable quantity of Balls; which if not otherwise to be had, shall be repaid out of the Powder duty which I expect will be raised by Act of Assembly; since at present we have no credit and must pay double price, if any is imported by merchants.

I shall furnish myself with all the proceedings & facts relative to the Boundary with South Carolina, to support what alterations we shall desire to be made in the Boundary Line, for His Majesty's Service & the good of this Colony, and shall then write to South Carolina and desire them to lay reasons before your Lordships for what alterations they think proper to have made, upon account of that Colony, and when you will have both transmitted to you your Lordships can then properly represent to His Majesty what you shall think will be the most equitable boundary, and most for his service and further benefit of each Colony; But as I expect Mr. Glen will be soon removed, I dont propose doing it sooner, as he is too opiniated and self sufficient to have any dealings with him.

I find it will be impracticable to have a resurvey made to find out the overplus lands held by the Planters Patents, in order to detect their frauds, without having an independent Company established here, to support the Surveyors in their Survey, where any are obstinate, for a Surveyor who had been directed to resurvey a Plantation, upon his attempting only to enter the Land, was shot by the Planter, who fled for the murder, but am told his son or family still remain on the Land; This hath so intimidated the Surveyors that none will venture without a guard to protect them, where the Planter is obstinate; and as I expect Fort Jackston will be soon tenable and a sum is granted for erecting a Fort at Portsmouth near Ocacoe, and also considering the murder lately committed by the French Indians at the back settlements, of which President Rowan tells me he acquainted your Lordships, it will be necessary to erect a Fort beyond our farthest settlers to protect that Frontier and our Indian Allies; and it is also necessary to support the custom house Officers and to prevent an illicit Trade; I hope therefore your Lordships will represent to His Majesty the necessity there is of having a Company of 100 men established here for these purposes; in order to have His Majesty's approbation of laying an estimate of the expense before the Parliament.

Before I left London I lodged a memorial to the same purpose before the Council.



Letter From Gov. Dobbs  
to Board of Trade  
Nov. 9, 1754

COLONIAL RECORDS.

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I am informed since I came here that there is a Gentleman (who they say is very well qualified for it) now engaged in surveying the whole sea coast from Cape Romain beyond Winyan, to Cape Henry in Virginia; which is at present done by subscription; if I find he is qualified for it, I will joyn in it and encourage him all I can, as it will be of great benefit to our Trade & safety to our ships. I mentioned the Copper Coinage, which I had applyed for to the Treasury to be coined at the mint at our expense, for this Colony to the members of the Council who were here, and also the Plan of an act for a Loan Office, instead of a paper currency a Copy of which I left with your Lordships; and they seem to relish both, as they will operate together, and are of opinion they will be both gratefull to the Assembly, and may prevail with them to give larger supplies to sink the present currency the sooner; and for giving them so great a benefit which they much want, it may induce them to comply with other demands, I therefore think of printing the plan of the act, to give to each of the Members for their consideration when they meet.

I submit it to your Lordship's consideration whether it maynt be of service to His Majesty & this Colony to enlarge my instructions relative to the Grants of Lands; so that I may not exceed 640 acres in any one Patent, for I find there are no Lands in the Colony where there is any quantity together, not patented, but at the back settlements near the mountains, there being none now that are good near any navigation, but what are patented except where there may be over pluss Lands discovered or marshes & swamps upon the resurveys and therefore no Grants can be made near the sea coast, or river navigation, and the settlers who are coming in hundreds of waggons from the northwards to take up land in the back settlements employ either some of their own people to come before them to look out for Lands, or some of their friends already settled here and they desire to take up 5 or 600 acres to accommodate 2 or 3 families together in the same grant, and as none take up lands there, but with a view to cultivate and improve them, as fast as they can, all the back settlers being very industrious, cultivating Indigo, Hemp, Flax, Corn &c. as well as breeding horses and other stock, they ought to be indulged being a frontier at present much more than those near the shore, who only took up lands for the sake of light wood, to make pitch, tar & turpentine, and then gave up their lands, having only taken out warrants; besides there is no danger now of them not taking out Patents upon their warrants, for President Rowan has introduced a method to prevent it by obliging those who take out warrants for a survey, to lodge the money for their Patents, and for registering them when



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taken out upon return of the survey and before they get possession and then their Patents are made out upon return of the Survey so that His Majesty's quit rents are secured, and cultivation enforced properly, and the Country settled to the satisfaction of the people, by not giving large Grants to any one Person. This method I believe your Lordships will approve of when executed by the new Settlers, and you will please to give me Instructions accordingly.

Among the Acts which are repealed by your Lords<sup>ps</sup> representation, there is one entitled, an Act to put in force in this Province the several Statutes of the Kingdom of England or South Britain, therein particularly mentioned, which Law passed in the Session of October 16<sup>th</sup> 1749, Chapter 1<sup>st</sup>, but there is another Act which passed the same Session Chap: 6<sup>th</sup> entitled—An Act to confirm the several Acts of the Assembly of this Province therein mentioned, as revised by the Comm<sup>rs</sup> appointed by an Act to revise and print the Laws &c. and such other Laws of this Province as have been passed here since said revisal, and to direct the printing of the Laws—which I believe you will think proper to have repealed—For in the 4<sup>th</sup> section there is a clause That all & every Act or Acts, Clause and Clauses, Section & Sections, of all and every act & acts of the General Assembly of this Province in the said revised Laws or Acts of the said General Assembly, mentioned to be obsolete, expired, and repealed, are hereby enacted & declared to be obsolete, expired and repealed, and the title with such note only to be printed. By this clause and repealing the above Law Chap: 1<sup>st</sup> An Act entitled An Act for the more effectually observing the queen's peace and establishing a good & lasting foundation of Government in North Carolina I think stands repealed, which I believe was not your Lordships intention; as so good a Law can't be passed again in this Province; For the title of this Act is only entered & printed in the book of Laws, mentioned Chap. 31<sup>st</sup> 1715, with this margine note provided for by Statutes enforced in this Province by Act October 6<sup>th</sup> 1749 Chap: 1<sup>st</sup> which being the Law above mentioned lately repealed in Council, it can't be provided for by that Act, and therefore stands repealed by their book of Statutes, by the above clause, which declares those Laws whose Titles only are printed, to be obsolete, expired and repealed; until that Law be also repealed; when you look into the Law of the queen's Peace, you will see the usefulness of it, and then can judge whether it ought to be continued, and if so this last law ought also to be repealed.

I think it proper also to acquaint your Lordships that there are some other Acts which upon recollection you may think proper to have repealed with those already repealed—viz. An Act passed in 1715, chap. 52, for



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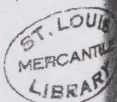
appointing a Township in the County of Bath &c. which erects Bath  
Town into a Borough with a power to send a Burgess to the Assembly,  
when they should have 60 houses in town. Also two additional Acts,  
besides the Act repealed which was passed in 1739 for the erecting the Vil-  
lage of Newton in [New] Hanover County into a Town and Township by  
the name of Wilmington viz. one passed in 1739 Chap: 4<sup>th</sup> for the better  
regulation of the Town called Wilmington in New Hanover County &c.  
which enacts the making the Town a Borough, and to send a Member to  
the Assembly—And an Act passed in 1745, Chap: 10<sup>th</sup> for the better  
regulating the Town of Wilmington &c. which appoints markets, the  
appointing of which is also the Prerogative of the Crown; you will  
please to consider whether these also ought not to be repealed; An Act  
also passed in 1752, Chap: 6<sup>th</sup> which divided part of Granville, Johnston  
& Bladen Counties into a County & Parish by the name of Orange County  
&c. And also an Act passed in 1753 for erecting the County of Rowan.  
Neither of which were repealed & altho' Orange County was erected a  
year before the other, yet it was overlooked, & it was omitted in my  
Instructions to send Members to the next Assembly, altho' it was allowed  
to Rowan; & therefore I did not think proper to send out a writ for Or-  
ange, contrary to my Instructions, which limited me to the several Coun-  
ties mentioned, & to the number of 60 members. There hath also been  
a new County erected since, in the Assembly held in March last, called  
Cumberland, as also Brunswick Town into a Borough; which you will  
see in the Laws of last Session sent over to you since I left England, by  
President Rowan. I believe your Lordships will represent all these  
Laws fit to be repealed as soon as possible, otherwise I shall be obliged  
to issue out writs for the Members, & hope for your Instructions to give  
a Charter to Orange County as well as to the rest, & to know whether I  
shall do the same to Cumberland County & Brunswick Town, or whether  
the 2 last may ly over until I see whether it is necessary for His Maj<sup>ties</sup>  
service & the conveniency of the Colony.

I am afraid I have tired your L<sup>ps</sup> & therefore shall only assure y<sup>r</sup> L<sup>ps</sup>  
that I shall do my utmost when the Assembly meets to raise & keep up  
their spirits against French Incroachments & their villanous schemes &  
to promote a union in the Colonies to act in concert against them, & beg  
leave to assure you that I am with the greatest respect

My Lords, your Lordships most, &c.,

Newbern, Nov<sup>r</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1754.

ARTHUR DOBBS.





Letter From Gov. Arthur Dobbs to  
Board of Trade  
Dec 19, 1754

They met the 12<sup>th</sup> pursuant to the Proclamation, but as the House that day was very thin, occasioned by several from the Northward being stopped at the Ferries, & several from the Westward upon account of their distance from hence, in order to give them time to arrive, and to give neither Party umbrage I prorogued the Assembly till next Morning; when I sent them a message to attend me in the Council or Upper House, & directed them to choose a speaker, and to return immediately when chosen for approbation, out of 60 members for which writs were issued, 52 appeared, & upon the division for speaker, the northern Members having named Captain John Campbell, elected for Bertie, against Mr. Samuel Swan the late Speaker elected for Onslow, the votes were equal 26 for each, and therefore no election, upon which they sent me a message to let me know the reason they could not attend me; some advised me to prorogue them again until next day, they desired to have my opinion, as the case stood, how they were to act, I told them I thought it an unprecedented Case, but in all cases where there was a right, there ought to be a remedy, and therefore there ought to be a casting vote, for in case the six absent Members should arrive and still three be of each side, there might then be an equality, and therefore I thought the Clerk who put the question must in that case decide it; but as he was no Member, I thought it more prudent to wait the arrival of some of the Members who were hourly expected, and so returned, and left the Assembly to wait until the evening, Mr. Swan who had all the votes he could expect, except the Members from Anson who were not arrived, nor expected that day, and also expecting that 2 of the Members from Currituck would arrive that evening, offered to give it up, but his Southern friends would not consent but upon talking with them separately, they thought it advisable that he should, and after dinner he came to me to acquaint me that to prevent any delay or difficulty, he had prevailed with them to let him decline it, and then Mr. Campbell was declared Speaker and a message being sent to me, I directed them to come next morning, Saturday, for approbation; altho' there may be some little sparring betwixt the parties, yet both have assured me it shall have no effect upon publick affairs or make my administration uneasy, so that I am sanguine enough to hope for a reasonable and speedy supply, altho' the ways & means are difficult, as there is no cash in the Country, and the present Paper Currency not passable in Virginia, but as the Fence rail Law, as they call it, is repealed, and they have now my plan for a permanent Paper Currency by a Loan Office, and the Virginians declaring their willingness to take our Currency, when put upon a certain security, and our obliging the Carolinians to take them back again as cash



Letter from Gov. Arthur Dobbs to Board of Trade  
Dec 19, 1754

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for their goods sold in Virginia; we expect to have our Currency at par, when a good fund is fixed to sink the present paper Currency, they have also my proposal for a Copper Coinage in the Tower before them, to give us small change, which at present they seem to relish. If these be agreed to, then I must get a power to apply the sums at present granted for the fortifications at Ocacoc and Core Sound, to pay the troops we shall be able to raise, which I hope will be 300 men at British pay, in independent Companies, to lessen the expense, and if any further sum is wanted until supplies are granted & raised, I must get a further power to apply as much of the £1800 left for His Majesty's determination, as will give Virginia the benefit of the troops, raised in due time, and if I can get 8<sup>d</sup> a gallon duty raised upon all spirits and wine imported, to sink the present paper Currency we may hope to get rid of it in a reasonable time, and then the interest of the Bills in the loan Office will be a perpetual fund to answer the contingencies and emergencies of Government, repairing fortifications &c.

The Tuskerora Indians who are at present here amount to 100 men & 200 women and children, they came to make their acknowledgments & to make complaints that some of the Northern settlers forbid their hunting in the winter on their grounds, I have assured them of my redressing any wrong done to them, and altho' they live in the middle of this Colony, yet I have by the consent of the Assembly given them a small present of about £25 value to shew our other Indian allies that we are desirous of their living with us as brethren, and sharing in all our privileges. I expect that the Catawbias may also come here, and we ought to give them a present, but our present poverty and want of credit will be a difficulty; if I can by my diligence increase his Majesty's quit rents considerably, so as not only to pay the Establishment, but also the arrears in a short time, I would humbly hope that your Lordships would represent it to his Majesty, that we might have a power to apply as much as he shall think proper out of the superabundant quit rents, in presents for those and such other Indians as we can gain into our alliance. I am preparing a paper to shew what proceedings have been in settling our Southern boundary with a plan of what I think will be the proper line, with reasons to support it, & shall immediately write to South Carolina that they may do the same, and then lay the sentim<sup>ts</sup> of both Provinces with their reasons to support the boundary that each proposes for your Lordships consideration, to be laid before His Majesty to determine it as he shall judge it most for his service, and the good of each Colony; for it is absolutely necessary that a line should be immediately determined, and if it should be left to be determined by these two Gov-



Sam<sup>l</sup> Samford  
 Jos Clarke  
 Maur Moore  
 Hugh Purdie  
 John Maultsby Sen<sup>r</sup>  
 Ust<sup>r</sup> Espy  
 Will<sup>m</sup> Cain  
 John Campbell  
 W<sup>m</sup> Pugh  
 Serence Kelly  
 William Walker

Da<sup>d</sup> Morgan  
 A Jn<sup>o</sup> Lillington  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> White  
 Duncan M<sup>c</sup>Neill  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Ashe  
 Ja<sup>s</sup> Mackilwean  
 W<sup>m</sup> Williams  
 Cosmas Farquharson  
 Geo Merreck  
 Will<sup>m</sup> Dry  
 Robert Moore  
 J Beteilke

We the Grand Jury for the Counties of New Hanover Onslow [copy mutilated] Anson Duplin, Rowan & Cumberland agree to the Above Petition as witness our hands

William Farris Foreman  
 Geo. Moore  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> D: Bois  
 Fred<sup>k</sup> Gregg  
 Corn<sup>s</sup> Harnett  
 R<sup>d</sup> Farr  
 Joseph Mumford  
 Thomas Finney  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> White  
 John Grange

Isaac Jones  
 George Brown  
 Cha<sup>s</sup> Robinson Ju<sup>r</sup>  
 Edw<sup>d</sup> Brown  
 Richard James Grant  
 Rob<sup>t</sup> Knowls  
 John Brown  
 Daniel M<sup>c</sup>Duffie  
 Caleb Howell

[B. P. R. O. B. T. JOURNALS VOL. 62.]

#### BOARD OF TRADE JOURNALS.

Thursday, January 31<sup>st</sup> 1754

Present

Earl of Halifax

Mr. Grenville. Mr. Fane

Mr. Townshend. Mr. Oswald.

Read an Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council dated 3<sup>rd</sup> April 1753 referring to this Board for their consideration and report the Memorial of Arthur Dobbs Esq. Governor of North Carolina to His Majesty praying for ordnance and stores for the Fort lately erected on Cape Fear River.



RDS.

<sup>1</sup> Morgan  
n<sup>o</sup> Lillington  
<sup>2</sup> White  
ncan M<sup>c</sup>Neill  
<sup>3</sup> Ashe  
Mackilwean  
<sup>4</sup> Williams  
mas Farquharson  
<sup>5</sup> Merreck  
ll<sup>m</sup> Dry  
bert Moore  
beteilke  
  
few Hanover Onslow [copy  
erland agree to the Above  
  
ac Jones  
orge Brown  
t<sup>h</sup> Robinson Ju<sup>r</sup>  
w<sup>d</sup> Brown  
hard James Grant  
<sup>6</sup> Knowls  
n Brown  
iel M<sup>c</sup>Duffie  
eb Howell

VOL. 62.]

JURNALS.

ursday, January 31<sup>st</sup> 1754

. Fane  
. Oswald.  
mittee of Council dated 3<sup>rd</sup>  
consideration and report the  
of North Carolina to His  
the Fort lately erected on

COLONIAL RECORDS.

Their Lordships agreed to take the said Order into consideration on Friday the 8<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup>y and ordered the Secretary to write to Mr. Dobbs to desire his attendance thereupon.

Ordered that the draught of a Report upon the state of North Carolina prepared pursuant to their Lordships Order be taken into consideration on Thursday next and that the Secretary do write to Mr. Dobbs to desire his attendance.

Read a letter from Mr. Smith Deputy to Mr. Walpole Auditor General of the Plantations to Mr. Pownall dated 18 April 1753 relating to the Quit rents in North Carolina and inclosing

An Abstract of Mr. Allen's Accounts as Receiver General of Quit Rents in North Carolina from 1735 to 1748.

Copy of Mr. Walpoles Report to Lords of the Treasury on Widow Johnston's claim.

Read a Memorial of Arthur Dobbs Esq. Governor of North Carolina to the Board setting forth the insufficiency of the Quit Rents of that Province to pay the Salaries of the Governor and other Officers and praying their Lordships to represent to His Majesty the necessity of making some other provision for the said Salaries.

Their Lordships agreed to take the said Memorial into consideration on Friday 8<sup>th</sup> February.

Thursday, February 7<sup>th</sup> 1754.

Mr. Dobbs Gov<sup>r</sup> of North Carolina attending their Lordships took into consideration the draught of a Report upon the state of that Province prepared pursuant to their Lordships order and having made some progress therein agreed further to consider of it on Tuesday next and to defer the consideration of Mr. Dobbs petition for a salary and for Ordnance stores for the Fort built in North Carolina until Wednesday next.

Tuesday, February 12<sup>th</sup> 1754

Their Lordships agreed that the consideration of the papers mentioned in the preceding Minutes relative to the affairs of North Carolina should be postponed to another opportunity

Friday, February 22<sup>nd</sup> 1754.

Their Lordships took into further consideration the draught of a Representation upon the state of the Province of North Carolina mentioned in the minutes of the 7<sup>th</sup> inst. and made some progress therein

Monday, February 25<sup>th</sup> 1754

Their Lordships took into further consideration the draught of a Representation to His Majesty upon the state of the Province of North Carolina which having been agreed to was ordered to be transcribed



Tuesday, February 26<sup>th</sup> 1754.

Mr. Dobbs Gov<sup>r</sup> of North Carolina attending their Lordships took into consideration his Memorial relative to his Salary mentioned in the Minutes of the 31<sup>st</sup> Jan<sup>ry</sup> and ordered the draught of a Representation to His Majesty to be prepared thereupon.

Their Lordships took into consideration a Memorial of Mr. Dobbs to his Majesty referred to this Board by the Lords of the Committee of Council relative to Military Stores for the Fort built in that Province mentioned in the Minutes of the 31<sup>st</sup> Jan<sup>ry</sup> and Mr. Dobbs was desired to attend again tomorrow morning with the Agent of the Province and to lay before their Lordships evidence in support of the allegations of the said Memorial

Read a Memorial of Mr. Henry M<sup>c</sup>Culloh to the Board setting forth the hardships he labours under and praying their Lordships to recommend his case to His Maj. consideration Their Lordships agreed to take the said Memorial into consideration tomorrow morning and the Secretary was directed to write to Mr. M<sup>c</sup>Culloh to desire his attendance

Wednesday, February 27<sup>th</sup> 1754.

Mr. Dobbs attending with Mr. Abercromby Agent for North Carolina they were called in and their Lordships took into consideration Mr. Dobbs Memorial to His Majesty for Ordnance stores for the Fort at Cape Fear and Mr. Abercromby produced to their Lordships several papers in proof of the allegations of the Memorial but it appearing to their Lordships they had not sufficient information whereon to ground a Report to the Council upon this affair the further consideration of it was postponed until Mr. Dobbs should be able to transmit to their Lordships more particular information with respect to the several matters set forth in his Memorial.

Mr. M<sup>c</sup>Culloh attending as desired was called in and their Lordships acquainted him that as that part of his Memorial which related to Lord Granville's line was a matter of private property and had never been under the consideration of this Board and as the other part of his Memorial which related to the arrears of Salary due to him and the insufficiency of the warrant he had obtained from the Treasury was a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the Lords of the Treasury they did not think it proper or advisable for this Board to enter into a consideration of those points.

Thursday, March 14<sup>th</sup> 1754.

The draught of a Representation to His Majesty upon the state of the Province of North Carolina having been prepared pursuant to the Minutes of the 25<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>ry</sup> was signed.



The draught of a Representation to His Majesty upon Mr. Dobbs' Memorial relative to his Salary having been prepared pursuant to the Minutes of the 26<sup>th</sup> February was agreed to transcribed & signed.

Wednesday, April 3<sup>rd</sup> 1754.

Read an Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council dated 26 March 1754 approving a Representation of this Board upon the present state of North Carolina and directing the Board to prepare Instructions for Mr. Dobbs upon the several points mentioned in said Representation conformable thereto.

Ordered that the Draught of General Instructions and of those relative to the Acts of Trade be prepared for Mr. Dobbs and that Instructions upon the several points mentioned in the above Order be inserted therein.

Wednesday, May 22<sup>d</sup> 1754.

Read the following copies of Orders of Council received from the Clerk of His Maj. Council viz:

Copy of an Order in Council dated 28 March 1754 upon a Representation of this Board relating to the settling a salary of £1000 per annum upon Mr. Dobbs the present Gov<sup>r</sup> of North Carolina and referring it to the Lords of the Treasury to consider of a proper fund for the payment of it &c.

Copy of an Order in Council dated 8 April 1754 approving a Representation of this Board proposing the repeal of Twenty six Acts passed in the Province of North Carolina between the Years 1715 and 1749.

Thursday, May 23<sup>rd</sup> 1754.

The Secretary pursuant to the Board's Order of the 3<sup>rd</sup> April laid before the Board a draught of general instructions and also a draught of instructions relative to the observance of the laws of trade for Arthur Dobbs Esq. appointed Governor of North Carolina and part of the said instructions having been read and agreed to the further consideration of them was postponed until tomorrow morning.

Friday, May 24<sup>th</sup> 1754.

Read a Memorial of Henry M<sup>c</sup>Culloh praying that he may be allowed to set off one thousand and thirty five pounds due to him from the Crown in discharge of so much quit rents due to the Crown.

Mr. M<sup>c</sup>Culloh attending without was called in and their Lordships after some conversation with him upon the subject of the said Memorial



ordered the draught of a Representation to His Majesty thereupon to be prepared.

Their Lordships pursuant to yesterday's minutes proceeded to the consideration of the draught of instructions prepared for Arthur Dobbs Esq. Gov<sup>r</sup> of North Carolina and having gone thro' the same they were agreed to and ordered to be transcribed and the Draught of a Representation to His Majesty thereupon to be prepared.

Tuesday, May 28<sup>th</sup> 1754.

The draught of a Representation to His Majesty upon Mr. McCulloh's Memorial having been prepared pursuant to the Minutes of Friday last was agreed to transcribed and signed.

Wednesday, June 12<sup>th</sup> 1754

The draught of a Representation to His Majesty upon the draughts of General Instructions and of those which relate to the Acts of Trade for Mr. Dobbs Gov<sup>r</sup> of North Carolina having been prepared pursuant to the Minutes of 24<sup>th</sup> the May was agreed to and ordered to be transcribed—and signed June 14<sup>th</sup>

Thursday, June 13<sup>th</sup> 1754

Read a letter from Mathew Rowan Esq<sup>re</sup> President of the Council & Commander in Chief of North Carolina to the Board dated March 19<sup>th</sup> 1754 relative to the encroachments of the French on the River Ohio.

Ordered that a copy be made of the foregoing letter to be laid before His Majesty and that the draught of a letter to Sir Thos. Robinson inclosing it be prepared—which was agreed to, transcribed and signed June 14<sup>th</sup>

Tuesday, June 18<sup>th</sup> 1754.

The following Representations to His Majesty were agreed to and signed, Viz:

\* \* \*

Representation proposing that Henry McCulloh Esq. may be appointed Secretary of North Carolina in the room of Nathaniel Rice Esq<sup>re</sup>

Friday, June 21<sup>st</sup> 1754.

Read the following Orders in Council viz:

\* \* \*

Order of Council dated 21<sup>st</sup> inst. approving a Representation of this Board proposing that Henry McCulloh Esq. may be appointed Secretary of the Province of North Carolina in the room of Nathaniel Rice Esq. deceased & directing this Board to cause a Warrant to be prepared for that purpose.



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proceeded to the con-  
d for Arthur Dobbs  
o' the same they were  
ught of a Representa-

ay, May 28<sup>th</sup> 1754.  
upon Mr. McCulloh's  
minutes of Friday last

ay, June 12<sup>th</sup> 1754  
y upon the draughts  
to the Acts of Trade  
prepared pursuant to  
ordered to be trans-

ay, June 13<sup>th</sup> 1754  
ent of the Council &  
ard dated March 19<sup>th</sup>  
n the River Ohio.  
r to be laid before His  
s. Robinson inclosing  
and signed June 14<sup>th</sup>

y, June 18<sup>th</sup> 1754.  
were agreed to and

\*  
sq. may be appointed  
niel Rice Esq<sup>r</sup>

y, June 21<sup>st</sup> 1754.

\*  
representation of this  
e appointed Secretary  
Nathaniel Rice Esq.  
to be prepared for

Friday, July 5<sup>th</sup> 1754.

Mr. Dobbs Gov<sup>r</sup> of North Carolina attending without was called in and the following points were recommended to his attention upon his arrival in North Carolina.

To enquire into the state of the paper currency which by Mr. Rowan's last letter appears to have been created and issued there, to send over the Act for issuing it and not to apply any part of it which now remains in the Trustees hands to answer contingencies until he receives further directions from His Majesty unless in cases of emergency and absolute necessity.

To take every prudent and effectual method of keeping up that spirit which has appeared in the Colony to oppose the hostile encroachments of a Foreign Power and in case of a requisition from any of the Colonies for assistance to direct the troops under his command in such manner as should appear to him to be best for the general interest and security of His Maj. Colonies.

To endeavour to get an Act passed for establishing a Powder duty in case that formerly passed should be expired.

To consider that Article of His Maj. Instructions which relates to the security to be given by persons applying for Grants of Land that they will not enter upon it until a Patent be finally passed and in case it should appear to him that the carrying it into execution would be attended with any particular hardship or inconvenience to make a full Representation of the case to the Board

To enquire into the state of the proceedings with respect to the Boundary Line between North and South Carolina and to consult with the Gov<sup>r</sup> of South Carolina upon what will be a proper line and report his opinion fully to the Board.

Thursday, October 24<sup>th</sup> 1754.

Read a letter from Mr. Rowan President of the Council and Commander in Chief of North Carolina to the Board dated at Cape Fear 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1754 inclosing

Journal of the House of Burgesses in April 1753.

Journal of the Upper House in Assembly in Feb<sup>r</sup> & March 1754

Tuesday, October 29<sup>th</sup> 1754.

The Secretary laid before the Board the following copy of Orders in Council Viz:

\* \* \* \* \*

Order of Council dated 8<sup>th</sup> April 1754 approving a Representation of this Board to His Majesty proposing the repeal of eight Acts passed in North Carolina in the years 1715 & 1729.



Order of Council dated 8<sup>th</sup> April 1754 approving a Representation of this Board to His Majesty proposing the repeal of eighteen Acts passed in North Carolina between the years 1734 and 1750.

Order of Council dated 21<sup>st</sup> June 1754 approving the Draughts of General Instructions and of those which relate to the Acts of Trade & Navigation prepared by this Board for Arthur Dobbs Esq<sup>r</sup> Governor of North Carolina.

Tuesday, December 10<sup>th</sup> 1754

Read a letter from Mr. Rowan President of the Council of North Carolina to the Board dated at Cape Fear 26<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 1754 inclosing a printed copy of the Acts passed in that Province at the last Session.

Ordered that the said Acts be sent to Mr. Lamb for his opinion thereon in point of law.

[FROM THE MSS. RECORDS OF NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL JOURNALS.]

#### COUNCIL JOURNALS.

At a Council held at Wilmington on the 19<sup>th</sup> day of February 1754

Present the Honourable Matthew Rowan Esq<sup>r</sup> President

{	James Murray	James Innes	} Esq <sup>rs</sup>
	James Hasell	John Swann	
	Lewis De Rosset		

His Honour the President was pleased to lay before the board a Letter from the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Robert Dinwiddie Esq<sup>r</sup> Lieut. Governor of Virginia dated at Williamsburg the 29<sup>th</sup> day of January last which was read in the following words viz

WILLIAMSBURG VIRG<sup>a</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 1754

SIR

Being justly alarmed at the Rumours of the French Proceedings on the Ohio, my Solicitude for the preservation of His Majestys Rights and the Welfare of all His Majestys Colonies in General, induced me to send a Gentleman to the place, by whom I might know the Truth. His Return informed me of the following Particulars, which I thought necessary to impart to you by this Express.

On his arrival at the Ohio Maj<sup>r</sup> Washington (the Gentleman I sent) found that the French had taken Post on a branch of that River, and built a fort wherein they had mounted eight peices of Cannon, Six pounders, and that they had in Rediness materials for other forts which



A Bill to appoint a convenient place for the County Court of Orange.

A Bill for appointing Commissioners of the roads for the South West district of New Hanover County.

A Bill for laying-out a Town in Anson County.

Which four Bills have been read in the General Assembly, the third time, were also read in this House the third time, passed & ordered to be engrossed.

A Bill to divide Bladen County into a County and Parish by the name of Cumberland County and St Davids Parish, read the third time in the General Assembly, was brought up by Mr. Dickson and Mr. Carter, read in this House the third time passed and ordered to be Engrossed.

Mr. Harnet and Mr. Brice brought up, A Bill for granting to His Majesty the sum of £40,000 & for emitting the same in publick Bills of Credit.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

Wednesday, March 6<sup>th</sup> 1754. The House met according to Adjournment.

Present

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> { James Murray    Jown Swann  
                  James Hasell    Lewis De Rossett } Esq<sup>r</sup> Members.  
                                  James Innes

The Bill for granting an Aid to his Majesty of £40,000 Proclamation Money; and for stamping and emitting the said sum in Publick Bills of Credit was read the third time and referred till to-morrow.

John Swann Esq<sup>r</sup> moved for leave to bring in a Bill to encourage men to enlist for the Assistance of Virginia, which motion being agreed to Mr. Swann and Mr. De Rossett were appointed a Committee to prepare and bring in the same; The said Committee having prepared the said Bill, the same was brought in read & passed.

The House adjourned till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

Thursday, March 7<sup>th</sup> 1754. The House met according to Adjournment.

Present

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> { James Murray    John Swann  
                  James Hasell    Lewis De Rossett } Esq<sup>r</sup> Members.  
                                  James Innes

This House resumed the consideration of the Bill for granting an Aid to His Majesty of £40,000 proclamation money, and for stamping and emitting the said sum in Publick Bills of Credit, passed and was sent down, Ordered to be engrossed.

The House adjourned till 4 o'clock in the afternoon.



County Court of Orange.  
Orders for the South West

y.  
General Assembly, the third  
time, passed & ordered to

County and Parish by the  
Assembly, read the third time  
Dickson and Mr. Car-  
roll ordered to be Engrossed,  
Bill for granting to His  
same in publick Bills of

ending 9 o'clock.

According to Adjourn-

sett } Esq<sup>rs</sup> Members.

of £40,000 Proclamation  
Bill sum in Publick Bills  
Bill to-morrow.

a Bill to encourage men  
motion being agreed to  
a Committee to prepare  
having prepared the said

9 o'clock.

According to Adjourn-

sett } Esq<sup>rs</sup> Members.

Bill for granting an Aid  
Bill, and for stamping and  
lit, passed and was sent

noon.

## COLONIAL RECORDS.

189

Mett pursuant to Adjournment.

Present

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> { James Murray John Swann  
James Hasell Lewis De Rossett } Esq<sup>rs</sup> Members.  
James Innes

Mr. Robinson and Mr. Bryan brought up the Bill to encourage men  
to enlist for the assistance of Virginia, Endorsed read in the General  
Assembly the first time and passed

By Order.

W<sup>m</sup> HERRITAGE C<sup>lk</sup>

Which Bill was read in this House the second time and passed with  
Amendments and sent down.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

Fryday, March 8<sup>th</sup> 1754. Mett pursuant to Adjournment.

Present as before

Adjourned till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

Saturday March 9<sup>th</sup> 1754.

Present.

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> { James Murray John Swann  
James Hasell Lewis De Rossett } Esq<sup>rs</sup> Members.  
James Innes

Mr. Harnett & Mr. Brice, brought up the following resolve from the  
other House,

In the General Assembly Resolved, That the sum of £1333.6.8 pro-  
clamation money be paid by the Publick Treasurer of the Southern Dis-  
trict, out of the money he shall receive from the Commissioners for  
stamping and emitting the sum of £40,000, unto the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Mathew  
Rowan Esq<sup>re</sup> President and Commander in Chief in and over this Province  
as a compensation for his trouble and expenses in attending several  
Assemblies, and other services for the benefit of this Province.

By Order, W<sup>m</sup> HERRITAGE C<sup>lk</sup>

SAM SWANN Speaker

Which message was concurred with by this House & sent down.

The Bill for continuing the severall Acts therein mentioned was read  
the third time. (Adjourned.)

The Reports of the Committee of Accounts and Committee of Claims  
was laid before this House, and the same being read, were approved,  
sent down and concurred with.

The Estimate of Wages, expenses and Ferriages of this House during  
the Present Session of Assembly, including an allowance to John Devis



Clerk of this House for stationary and service extraordinary amounting to seventy six pounds nine shillings and six pence was sent down for concurrence.

Adjourned till 3 in the afternoon.

Mett pursuant to Adjournment.

Present ut supra

Mr. Brandon and Mr. Harris brought up the following resolves viz<sup>t</sup>

In the General Assembly 9<sup>th</sup> March 1754. Resolved, That the Publick debts as well as those now allowed, as those allowed by former Assemblys already upon the Estimates & Claims, as also the sum of £1333.6.8, now voted to His Honour the President by both Houses, and a sum sufficient to pay the salary and extra charges of the Agent appointed to solicit the affairs of this Province at the several Boards in England be paid and satisfyed out of the sum of £4.200 part of the Bills to be emitted and applyed for, and towards paying the Publick Debts of this Province by an Act passed this Session of Assembly intituled an Act for granting unto His Majesty the sum of £40,000 and for stamping and emitting of £40,000 and that the remainder of the said sum shall be applyed towards payment of the arrears of salary due to His Majesty's Chief Justice and Attorney General of this Province. And the sum to be paid to the said Chief Justice and Attorney General shall be replaced in the Treasury out of the Money to be paid in the Circuit Tax.

SAM<sup>l</sup> SWANN Speaker.

Which resolve was concurred with and sent to His Honour the President for his Assent, and having received the same was return'd to the General Assembly.

Mr. Harris and Mr. Brandon, brought up the following resolve viz<sup>t</sup>

In the General Assembly 9<sup>th</sup> March 1754. Resolved, That the Publick Treasurers pay by Warrant from the President or Commander in Chief to the Commanding Officer (or his order) of the forces to be raised in this Province for the present Expedition against the French and Indians at Ohio, the money remaining in their hands for the use of the several Forts respectively and that the same to be replaced in the Treasury for the use of the said Forts out of the £12,000 to be stamped and emitted in virtue of an Act passed this Session (Intituled An Act for granting to His Majesty the sum of £40,000) and applyed for raising and subsisting the said forces.

SAM<sup>l</sup> SWANN Speaker.



ice extraordinary amounting  
x pence was sent down for

the following resolves viz<sup>t</sup>

1754. Resolved, That the  
as those allowed by former  
& Claims, as also the sum  
e President by both Houses,  
extra charges of the Agent  
ince at the several Boards in  
im of £4.200 part of the Bills  
paying the Publick Debts of  
on of Assembly intituled an  
m of £40,000 and for stamp-  
remainder of the said sum shall  
of salary due to His Majesty's  
s Province. And the sum to  
ney General shall be replaced  
id in the Circuit Tax.

SAM<sup>l</sup> SWANN Speaker.

sent to His Honour the Presi-  
he same was return'd to the

up the following resolve viz<sup>t</sup>

4. Resolved, That the Pub-  
President or Commander in  
order) of the forces to be raised  
tion against the French and  
heir hands for the use of the  
re to be replaced in the Treas-  
e £12,000 to be stamped and  
Session (Intituled An Act for  
,000) and applied for raising  
SAM<sup>l</sup> SWANN Speaker.

Which resolve having received the concurrence of this House was sent  
to his Honour the President for his assent and having received the same  
was returned to the General Assembly.

Mr. Brandon and Mr. Harris brought up an Estimate of the Allow-  
ances due to the Members, Clerk, and other Officers due to the General  
Assembly for this present Session, amounting to £198.16.10 Procla-  
mation money with which this House concurred.

Mr. Brandon and Mr. Harris brought up the following Message.

GENTLEMEN OF HIS MAJESTY'S HON<sup>ble</sup> COUNCIL.

The Chairman of the Committee of Publick Accounts having reported  
to this House that he hath received the sum of £337.17.3 proclama-  
tion Bills, and also the Chairman of the Committee of Claims hath  
reported that he hath received the sum of £7.16.6 old Bills by way of  
Claims, both which sums are to be applied for sinking the present Cur-  
rency, and by Law ought to be burnt. Therefore this House have  
appointed a Committee of the whole House in conjunction with such of  
your Honours as you shall think fitt to see the same burnt this afternoon.  
SAM<sup>l</sup> SWANN Speaker.

In Answer to which the following Message was sent.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with your Message acquainting us that you have  
appointed a Committee of your whole House in conjunction with such  
of Ours as wee should think fitt for burning the sam of £337.17.3<sup>d</sup>  
Proclamation money and £7.16.6 old Bills, which by Law ought to  
be burnt, This House has appointed the Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Swann and Lewis  
De Rosset Esq<sup>r</sup> a Committee to join your Committee on the Occasion.

By Order of the Upper House

JOHN DEVIS. C<sup>l</sup>.

NORTH CAROLINA—SS.

At a General Assembly begun and held at New-Bern the Twelfth day  
of June in the Year of our Lord One Thousand seven Hundred and  
Forty Seven, and in the Nineteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign  
Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France  
and Ireland King (and so forth) and from thence continued by several  
Prorogations and Adjournments to the third Tuesday in February next  
to be then held at Wilmington—being the thirteenth Session of this  
Present General Assembly.



Tuesday the 19<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1754

Members Present

Samuel Swann Esq. Speaker

Mr. John Starkey

Mr. John Ashe

Mr. Joseph Clark

Mr. James M<sup>c</sup>Lewean

Mr. Francis Brice

Mr. W<sup>m</sup> Houston

Mr. Josiah Dixon

Mr. Jere Vail

The House adjourned till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

Wednesday the 20<sup>th</sup> of February 1754. The House met according to Adjournment.

Mr. William Bartram Mr. Caleb Howell and Mr. Charles Robinson appeared and took their seats in the House.

The writs for Electing Members for Wilmington and for the County of Rowan were Returned, Pursuant to which Mr. Cornelius Harnett, The Elected Member for Wilmington, Mr. James Carter, and Mr. John Brandon, Elected Members for Rowan County, appeared took the Oaths by Law appointed for their Qualification Subscribed the Test and took their seats in the House accordingly.

His Honor the President sent a Message to this House requiring the Immediate attendance thereof in the Council Chamber.

The House in a full body waited on His Honor the President in the Council Chamber where His Honor was pleased to deliver His Speech to This House.

The House Returned.

Mr. Speaker laid before This House the said Speech which is Ordered to be Read Read the said Speech.

Ordered the same be entered on the Journal of this House as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY

[For address of the Governor see Journal of the Upper House.]

The House adjourned till 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday the 21<sup>st</sup> Feb. 1754. The House met according to adjournment.

The Writ for Electing a Member for Craven County in the room of Francis Stringer late Member for the said County, Deceased being Returned Pursuant to which Mr. Joseph Bryan The Elected Member for the said County, appeared took the Oaths by Law appointed for His Qualification Subscribed the Test and took his seat in the House accordingly.



eaker

Mr. Francis Brice

Mr. W<sup>m</sup> Houston

Mr. Josiah Dixon

Mr. Jere Vail

ng 9 o'clock.

he House met according to

and Mr. Charles Robinson

ington and for the County

Mr. Cornelius Harnett,

mes Carter, and Mr. John

y, appeared took the Oaths

scribed the Test and took

this House requiring the  
Chamber.

Honor the President in the

sed to deliver His Speech

Speech which is Ordered

of this House as follows:

IR. SPEAKER AND GEN-

f the Upper House.]

w morning.

net according to adjourn-

n County in the room of  
nty, Deceased being Re-

The Elected Member for

Law appointed for His

seat in the House accord-

His Honor The President laid before this House Copies of the Earl of Holderness Governor Dinwiddie's and the French Commandants Letters pursuant to His Honors Speech to this House yesterday.

Ordered the said Letters be Read.

Read the Same.

Ordered, That Mr. Starkey, Mr. Vail and Mr. Ashe prepare and lay before this House an Address in answer to His Honors Speech.

Resolved, That this Province raise such a Number of Forces as the present Circumstances thereof will admitt to assist the Neighboring Colony of Virginia, in repelling the French who have Invaded the said Colony at Ohio, and

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to consider of ways and means to raise and subsist such Forces. And Mr. Starkey, Mr. Vail Mr. Ashe Mr. Harnett and Mr. M<sup>c</sup>Lewean are accordingly appointed.

The House adjourned till to-morrow Morning 9 o'clock.

Friday the 22<sup>nd</sup> of February 1754. The House met according to adjournment.

Mr. Starkey from the Committee appointed to Prepare an address in answer to His Honor the President his Speech, Reported that the Committee had prepared the same, which he read in his place.

Ordered, The same be Engrossed.

Mr. Harris one of the Members for Granville County appeared and took his seat in the House.

Mr. Starkey moved a Committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill for granting to his Majesty the sum of forty Thousand pounds and for stamping and Emitting the said Sum of Forty Thousand pounds (and so forth) And the following persons were accordingly Appointed (viz:) Mr. John Starkey, Mr. John Ashe Mr. Jeremiah Vail, Mr. Corn: Harnett and Mr. James Macklewean.

Mr. Caleb Howell moved for leave to bring in a Bill to Erect a Town in Anson County. Ordered he have leave and that he prepare and bring in the same.

The House adjourned till 3 o'clock Afternoon.

P. M. The House met according to adjournment.

Mr. Clark laid before this House the Petition of Several of the Inhabitants of Bladen County, and moved the same be Read.

Ordered, The said Petition be Read.

Read the same which sets forth the many and Great Hardships the Inhabitants of the said County Endure by Reason of the great Distance many of them live from the Court House of the s<sup>d</sup> County. Praying



## GENTLEMEN OF HIS MAJESTY'S HONORABLE COUNCIL

This House have appointed the following Members, Committees of Accounts and Claims, (Viz:)

Mr. Vail, Mr. Ashe, and Mr. Harnett on the Publick Accounts.

And Mr. Starkey, Mr. Brice, Mr. Howell, Mr. Clark and Mr. Houston on the Publick Claims, in conjunction with such of your Members as your Honors shall think fitt to appoint.

SAMUEL SWANN, Speaker.

Sent the above Message by Mr. Harnett & Mr. Ashe.

The House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow Morning.

Tuesday the 26<sup>th</sup> of February 1754. The House met according to adjournment.

Mr. Starkey from the Committee appointed to bring in a Bill for Granting to His Majesty the Sum of Forty Thousand pounds and for Stamping and Emitting the said Sum of Forty Thousand pounds (and so forth) Reported that the Committee had prepared the said Bill which he laid before the House.

Ordered the same be Read.

Read the same.

Ordered the same pass and be sent to the Council.

Mr. Starkey moved for leave to bring in a Bill for continuing the several acts of Assembly therein mentioned.

Ordered he have leave and that he prepare and bring in the same.

Mr. Starkey brought in the above s<sup>d</sup> Bill which he read in his place.

Ordered the same pass and be sent to the Council.

Sent the above Bills to the Council by Mr. Dixon and Mr. Brandon.

Mr. Carter moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter the times of holding the Courts of Orange, Rowan and Bladen Counties.

Ordered he have leave and that he prepare and bring in the same.

Mr. Carter brought in the above s<sup>d</sup> Bill which he Read in his place.

Ordered the same pass and be sent to the Council.

Mr. Howell moved for leave to bring in a Bill for appointing and laying out a Town on the Land of John Jenkins on the South side of Pee Dee River in Anson County and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Ordered he have leave and that he prepare and bring in the same.

Mr. Howell brought in the said Bill which he Read in his place.

Ordered the same pass and be sent to the Council.



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BLE COUNCIL

g Members, Committees of

the Publick Accounts.

Mr. Clark and Mr. Houston

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EL SWANN, Speaker.

Mr. Ashe.

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Mr. Dixson moved for leave to bring in a Bill to appoint a proper and Convenient place for holding the County Court of Orange and to Impower the Commissioners hereafter named to build a Court House prison and stocks in the said County.

Ordered he have leave and that he prepare and bring in the same.

Mr. Dixson brought in the said Bill which he Read in his place.

Ordered the same pass and be sent to the Council.

Sent the above three Bills to the Council by Mr. Dixson and Mr. Carter.

Received from the Council the following Message (viz:)

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN,

This House having taken under their consideration the message of this day relative to the appointment of Committees of Publick accounts and claims have thought fit to appoint the following Gentlemen to joyn those of your House (to wit)

The Honorable James Hasell and Lewis De Rossett Esq<sup>r</sup> on the Publick accounts, and the Honorable James Innes and John Swann Esq<sup>r</sup> on the Claims.

Received from the Council the following Bills (viz:)

The Bill for Granting to his Majesty the Sum of Forty Thousand pounds and for stamping and Emitting the said sum (and so forth)

And the Bill to continue the Several Acts therein mentioned. Endorsed February 26<sup>th</sup> 1754 In the Upper House read the first time and passed.

The House adjourned till to-morrow 9 o'clock.

Wednesday the 27<sup>th</sup> of February 1754 The House met according to adjournment.

Ordered the Bill for Granting to His Majesty the sum of Forty Thousand pounds and for stamping and Emitting the s<sup>d</sup> sum (and so forth) be Read.

Read the said Bill

Mr. Starkey moved that the House resolve into a Committee of the whole House to Debate on the Subject matter of the said Bill and was seconded.

The House Resolved into a Committee of the Whole House and appointed Mr. James M<sup>c</sup>Lewean Chairman who Ordered that the said Bill be read in the said Committee.

Read the said Bill in the s<sup>d</sup> Committee after some time spent, The Committee proposed several amendments to the said Bill.



Then Mr. Ashe one of the Committee moved that Mr. Speaker resume the Chair and that Mr. Chairman report to the House the several amendments proposed by the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. Chairman Reported that the Committee had proposed several amendments to the said Bill, which he produced to which the House agreed and Ordered the said Amendments to be Incerted in the said Bill—which are accordingly done.

The House adjourned till to-morrow 8 o'clock.

Thursday the 28<sup>th</sup> day of February 1754. The House met according to adjournment.

Received from the Council the Bill for appointing and laying out a Town in Anson County.

The Bill to alter the time of holding the Courts of Orange, Rowan and Bladen Counties.

And the Bill to appoint and lay out a place for holding the County Court of Orange. Endorsed Feb: 27<sup>th</sup> 1754. In the Upper House read the first time. Passed with amendments.

Mr. M<sup>c</sup>Lewean moved that the Bill for granting to His Majesty the sum of Forty Thousand pounds, and for Stamping and Emitting the said sum (and so forth) be read the second time with the amendments, proposed by the Committee incerted by the House.

Read the said Bill with the amendments the second time and passed. Ordered the same be sent to the Council.

Ordered the Bill for continuing the several Acts therein mentioned be Read the second time. Read the said Bill the second time and amended the same.

Ordered the same passed with amendments, and be sent to the Council. Sent the above two Bills to the Council by Mr. M<sup>c</sup>Lewean and Mr. Harris.

Mr. Brice moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act Entituled an Act to appoint a place for holding the County Court of Duplin and to Impower the Commissioners therein named to build a Court House prison and Stocks in the said County and for enlarging the bounds thereof.

Ordered he have leave and that he prepare and bring in the same.

Mr. Brice brought in the aboves<sup>d</sup> Bill which he read in his place.

Ordered the same passed and be sent to the Council.

Sent the same to the Council by Mr. Bryan and Mr. Howell.

Mr. Harnett moved the following Bills be Read a second time (to wit)



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&c.

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the Plantation of Henry  
t Branch of Cape Fear

House, Read the second

0 o'clock.

Monday the 4<sup>th</sup> of March 1754 The House met according to adjournment.

The House adjourned till to-morrow 9 o'clock.

Tuesday the 5<sup>th</sup> of March 1754. The House met according to adjournment.

Received from the Council the Bill for appointing and laying out a Town in Anson County. Endorsed 4<sup>th</sup> March 1754. In the Upper House Read the second time and passed.

And the Bill to alter the time of Holding the Courts of Orange Rowan and Bladen Counties &c. Endorsed 4<sup>th</sup> March 1754. In the Upper House Read the third time and passed.

Ordered to be Engrossed.

Ordered the following Bills be read, (to wit)

The Bill for Granting unto His Majesty the sum of Forty Thousand Pounds and for Stamping and Emitting the said sum &c. and amended the same.

Ordered the same pass and be sent to the Council.

Sent the above Bill to the Council by Mr. Harnett and Mr. Brice.

The Bill to Impower the Justices of Craven County to sell the lott whereon the Court House now stands in New Bern and amended the same.

The Bill for the further and better Regulating the Town of Wilmington and for Repealing the Several Acts therein mentioned and amended the same

The Bill to amend an Act Intituled an Act to appoint a place for holding the County Court of Duplin &c.

The Bill for appointing Commissioners of the Roads for the South West District of New Hanover County and amended the same.

The Bill to appoint and lay out a Town on the Plantation of Henry Skibbow on the East side of the North East Branch of Cape Fear River &c. and amended the same.

The Bill for appointing the several ferrys therein mentioned and for obliging the Commissioners of the several Districts to make Roads to the same.

Read the above Bills a third time.

Ordered they pass as amended and be sent to the Council.

Sent the above six Bills to the Council by Mr. Harris and Mr. Brandon.

The House adjourned till 3 o'clock afternoon.

P. M. The House met according to adjournment.

Ordered the following Bills be read a third time.



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antation of Henry  
 Cape Fear River.

And, The Bill for an additional Act to an Act Intituled an Act for  
 Impowering the several Commissioners hereafter named to make, mend  
 and repair Roads, Bridges Cuts &c. Endorsed March the 5<sup>th</sup> 1754 In  
 the Upper House read the third time and passed.

Ordered to be Engrossed.

The House adjourned till to-morrow 9 o'clock.

Thursday, the 7<sup>th</sup> of March 1754. The House met according to  
 adjournment.

Received from the Council the following message (viz:)

March 7<sup>th</sup> 1754.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN,

On reading a third time the Bill for Granting unto His Majesty the  
 sum of Forty Thousand Pounds &c. We find it necessary to propose  
 several amendments which we apprehend will be easiest considered in a  
 Committee of both Houses, that such amendments as shall be agreed to  
 by the Committee and afterwards consented to and approved by both  
 Houses may be Incerted in the Bill, we propose the meeting to be in the  
 Great room at Mr. Toomers if you concur.

Sent the above message to the Council by Mr. Dixon and Mr. Har-  
 nett. Endorsed, Concurred with

By Order

SAM'L SWANN, Speaker

W<sup>m</sup> HERRITAGE C<sup>lk</sup>.

Mr. Starkey Chairman of the Committee of Claims, reported that the  
 said Committee had settled and allowed Sundry claims which are ordered  
 to be read.

Read the same and after several amendments, made therein by the  
 House, Ordered the same be sent to the Council for Concurrence.

Sent the same to the Council for Concurrence by Mr. Houston and  
 Mr. Bartram.

The House adjourned till 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

P. M. The House met according to adjournment

The House adjourned till to-morrow 9 o'clock.

Friday the 8<sup>th</sup> of March 1754. The House met according to adjourn-  
 ment.

Received from the Council the Bill to encourage men to enlist for the  
 assistance of Virginia against the French and Indians who have Invaded  
 their Western Settlements.



Mr. Jeremiah Vail Chairman of the Committee of Publick accounts, reported that the said Committee had examined stated and settled the Publick accounts of this province which are ordered to be read.

Read the same.

Ordered the same be sent to the Council for Concurrence.

Sent the same to the Council by Mr. Clark and Mr. Carter.

The House adjourned till to-morrow morning 8 o'clock.

Saturday the 9<sup>th</sup> of March 1754. The House met according to adjournment.

Received from the Council the Bill for Continuing the several acts therein mentioned. Endorsed, In the Upper House, read the third time and passed.

Ordered to be Engrossed.

His Honor the President sent a message to this House desiring the attendance thereof in the Council Chamber with what Bills are Engrossed.

The House in a full body waited on His Honor the President When Mr. Speaker Presenting the following Bills (to wit)

The Bill for Granting unto his Majesty the Sum of Forty Thousand Pounds and for stamping and Emitting the same &c

The Bill for Continuing the several accounts therein mentioned.

The Bill for the further and better regulating the Town of Wilmington and for repealing the several Acts therein mentioned.

The Bill to appoint and lay out a Town on the plantation of Henry Skibbow on the East side of the North East branch of Cape Fear River &c

The Bill for an additional Act to an Act Intituled an Act for Impowering the Several Commissioners herein after named, to make, mend and repair all roads Bridges Cuts and Water Courses.

The Bill for appointing Commissioners of the Roads for the South West District of New Hanover County.

The Bill for Granting unto the Town of Brunswick the Priviledge of choosing and sending a Representative to sit and vote in the General Assembly.

The Bill to Impower the Justices of Craven County to sell the Lott whereon the Court House stands in New Bern.

The Bill to Divide Bladen County into a County and Parish by the name of Cumberland County and St David's Parish.

The Bill to amend an Act Intituled an Act to appoint a convenient place for Holding the County Court of Duplin &c.



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Concurrence.  
and Mr. Carter.  
; 8 o'clock.

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County to sell the Lott

ounty and Parish by the  
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to appoint a convenient  
&c.

The Bill to appoint a convenient place for Holding the County Court  
of Orange

The Bill for appointing and laying out a Town in Anson County.

The Bill to alter the time of holding the Courts of Orange, Rowan  
and Bladen Counties.

To which said thirteen Bills His Honor was pleased to assent.

Resolved the following messages be sent to His Honor the President  
(viz:)

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR

The Bill to Divide Bladen County into a County by the name of  
Cumberland County—and

The Bill for Granting unto the Town of Brunswick the Priviledge of  
choosing and sending a representative to sit and vote in the General As-  
sembly having this day passed into an Act,

This House therefore desires your Honor will be pleased to Direct the  
Clerk of the Crown to Issue Writs to elect representatives for the said  
County and Town duly qualified to sit and vote in this present General  
Assembly By order.

SAM'L SWANN, Speaker

W<sup>m</sup> HERRITAGE, C<sup>lk</sup>.

March 9<sup>th</sup> 1754.

Pursuant to the motion of Mr. Starkey of the first Instant the House  
resolved

That the sum of One Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty Three  
Pounds Six Shillings and Eight Pence Proclamation money be paid by  
the Treasurer of the Southern District out of the money he shall receive  
from the Commissioners for Stamping and Emitting the sum of Forty  
Thousand Pounds to the Honorable Mathew Rowan Esq President and  
Commander in Chief in and over this Province as a Compensation for  
his Trouble and expences in attending several Assemblys and other Ser-  
vices for the Benefit of this Province.

SAM'L SWANN, Speaker

By order WILLIAM HERRITAGE C<sup>lk</sup>

Sent the above resolve to His Majesty's Honorable Council for Con-  
currence by Mr. Harnett and Mr. Brice.

Received the above message from the Council. Endorsed March 9<sup>th</sup>  
1754. In the Upper House Concurred with.

Jas. Murray President sent to the Council the Estimate of the allow-  
ances due and payable to the Members of this House Clerk and officers  
thereof this present Session for Concurrence.



Ordered the following message be sent to the Council (to wit:)

GENTLEMEN OF HIS MAJESTY'S HONORABLE COUNCIL

The Chairman of the Committee of Publick accounts having reported to this House that he hath received the sum of Three Hundred and Thirty Seven Pounds Seventeen Shillings and Three Pence Proclamation Bills—and also the Chairman of the Committee of Publick Claims, Reports that he hath received the sum of Seven Pounds, Sixteen Shillings and six Pence old Bills by way of Claims both which sums are to be applied for sinking the Present Currency and by Law ought to be Burnt.

Therefore this House have appointed a Committee of the whole House in conjunction with such of your Honours as you shall think fitt to see the same Burnt this afternoon.

By order

W<sup>m</sup> HERRITAGE C<sup>lk</sup>

SAM'L SWANN, Speaker

9<sup>th</sup> March 1754.

Received from the Council the Reports of the Committees of Publick Accounts and Claims. Each Endorsed 9<sup>th</sup> March 1754.

The foregoing Reports of the Committees of Accounts and Claims was perused approved and concurred with.

JAS. MURRAY, President.

Resolved that the Publick Debts as well those now as those allowed by former Assemblys allready upon the Estimates and Claims as also the Sum of One Thousand Three Hundred Thirty Three Pounds, Six Shillings and Eight Pence now voted to His Honor the President by both Houses and a sum sufficient to pay the Salary and Extra Charges of the Agent to Solicit the affairs of the Province at the several Boards in England be paid and satisfied out of the sum of Four Thousand and Two Hundred Pounds part of the Bills to be Emittted and applied for and towards paying the Publick Debts of this Province by an Act passed this Session of Assembly, Intituled an Act for Granting unto His Majesty the sum of Forty Thousand Pounds and for Stamping and Emitting the said sum, and that the remainder of the same shall be applied towards payment of the Arrears of Salary due to His Majesty's Chief Justice and Attorney General of this Province, and the Sums so to be paid to the said Chief Justice and Attorney General shall be replaced in the Treasury out of the moneys to be paid in by the Circuit Tax.

By Order SAM'L SWANN, Speaker

W<sup>m</sup> HERRITAGE C<sup>lk</sup>

9<sup>th</sup> March 1754.



Council (to wit:)

THE COUNCIL

accounts having reported  
of Three Hundred and  
Three Pence Proclama-  
Committee of Publick Claims,  
in Pounds, Sixteen Shil-  
both which sums are to  
and by Law ought to be

Committee of the whole House  
shall think fitt to see

SAM'L SWANN, Speaker

Committees of Publick  
1754.

Accounts and Claims

JAS. MURRAY, President.

as now as those allowed  
and Claims as also the  
Three Pounds, Six Shil-  
the President by both  
Extra Charges of the  
the several Boards in  
Four Thousand and  
itted and applied for  
vince by an Act passed  
granting unto His Maj-  
Stamping and Emit-  
me shall be applied  
His Majesty's Chief  
d the Sums so to be  
d shall be replaced in  
the Circuit Tax.

SAM'L SWANN, Speaker

Resolved, That the Publick Treasurers pay by Warrant from His Honor the President or Commander in Chief for the time being to the Commanding Officer (or his order) of the Forces to be raised in this Province for the Present Expedition against the French and Indians at Ohio, the money remaining in their hands for the use of the Several Forts respectively and that the same be replaced in the Treasury for the use of the said Forts out of the twelve Thousand Pounds to be stamped and Emitted in Virtue of an Act (passed this session of Assembly) Intituled an Act for Granting unto His Majesty the Sum of Forty Thousand Pounds &c and applied for raising and subsisting the said Forces.

SAM'L SWANN, Speaker

By Order WILLIAM HERRITAGE, C<sup>lk</sup>  
9<sup>th</sup> March 1754

Sent the above Resolve by Mr. Harris and Mr. Brandon to the Council for their Concurrence.

Received the above Resolves from the Council. Endorsed, Concurred with  
JAS. MURRAY President

In Pursuance of the message of this day to the Council, regarding Burning the Bills, a Committee of both Houses met and burnt the same, that is to say the Sum of Three Hundred and Thirty Seven Pounds, Seventeen Shillings and Three Pence Proclamation Bills, and Seven Pounds Sixteen Shillings and six Pence old Bills.

His Honor the President sent a message to this House requiring the Immediate attendance thereof in the Council Chamber.

The House in a full body waited on his Honor the President in the Council Chamber, when His Honour was pleased to Prorogue this Assembly untill the Second Tuesday in June next to be then held at New Bern

The House returned and Mr. Speaker Pronounced the Prorogation accordingly.

Test. W<sup>m</sup> HERRITAGE, Clk. General Assembly.

NORTH CAROLINA—SS.

An Estimate of the allowances due and payable to the several Members of the General Assembly held at Wilmington in February and March, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Fifty Four (N. S.) and to the Clerk and other Officers of the said Assembly.



23	0	"	4	"	0	8	16
23	0	"	2	"	0	8	14
21	0	"	4	"	0	8	1
23	0	"	5	"	4	8	17
27	0	"	3	"	4	10	5
23	0	"	2	"	0	8	14
23	0	"	2	"	0	8	14
33	0	"	6	"	0	12	13
27	0	"	2	"	0	10	4
23	0	"	5	"	4	8	17
31	0	"	6	"	0	11	18
31	0	"	6	"	8	11	19
21			Nil			7	17
33	0	"	6	"	0	12	13
33	0	"	7	"	4	12	14
31	0	"	2	"	8	11	15
25	0	"	4	"	8	9	12
27	0	"	4	"	0	14	12
—			Nil			5	16
—			Nil			5	16
						£198	16

RABLE COUNCIL

wance due and payable to the  
l to by the said Assembly and

MUEL SWANN Speaker

Council. Endorsed March 9<sup>th</sup>  
ith

S. MURRAY, President  
sssembly.

e Twelfth day of December  
ed and fifty four and in the  
d George the second by the  
nd Ireland King defender of  
n and adjournment until this

Saturday Dec<sup>r</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 1754 In the Upper House

Present

The Hon <sup>ble</sup>	{	Mathew Rowan	John Swann	} Esq <sup>rs</sup> Members.
		James Murray	John Dawson	
		James Hasell	Lewis De Roset	
		Francis Corbin		

Rich<sup>d</sup> Spaight produced his Commission from the Gov<sup>r</sup> empowering him to act as Clerk of the Upper House of Assembly and took the oath by law directed for Publick Officers and subscribed the Declaration.

His Excellency Arthur Dobbs Esq<sup>re</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> General Gov<sup>r</sup> and Commander in chief in and over this Province came to this House and sent a message to the Lower House and Commanded their immediate attendance Whereupon the Speaker attended by the Lower House waited on his Excellency in the Council Chamber where he was pleased to make to both Houses the following speech.

GENTLEMEN OF HIS MAJESTIES COUNCIL, MR. SPEAKER AND GEN<sup>l</sup>  
OF THE ASSEMBLY

His Majesty haveing been Graciously pleased to Honour and Intrust me with the Government of this Province, have taken the earliest opportunity of meeting with you in full Assembly to Consult you upon what may tend to the peace, Happiness Increase and Improvement of this Province and to Consider the proper laws to secure the Rights and properties and improve the Trade of this Colony; And to unite the affections of all the members of the society that all may concur in promoting your wealth and happiness as the first and greatest principal, and foundation of all social Happyness is the Knowledge of True Religion and the practice of Morality & Virtue to Know Love and Adore the divine Being as we ought and to obey the Precepts he has revealed to us so I think it my Duty, In the first place to Recommend to you the providing a Proper fund, to support a sufficient number of Learned Pious Clergymen to reside in the Province and to accommodate with Houses Glebes and Parish Clerks to enable them to instruct the Inhabitants and the rising generation in the Principles of true Religion & Virtue in such a prudent manner without Tyths, as to Prevent Contests and preserve a harmony betwixt the Clergy and the Laity, that their interest may be the same and they may have leisure as well as Inclination to Instruct their flock in Christian Principles.

Next to this in Duty to his Majesty who like a Beneficent Father has given to this Colony a Permanent property In their Lands reserving to himself a very small acknowledgement of Quit Rents, who has Protected it in its Infant state from all foreign Insults and has maintained and



speech to upper house  
Dec 14, 1754 by Gov. Dobbs

supported it in all its Civil and Religious rights and Privileges by a true Christian Liberty of Conscience and in the Happiest Constitution on the Globe; I must earnestly recommend to you that in return for his Majesty's paternal Care you make an effectual law of the speedy and easy Collection of the Quit Rents which his Majesty has been Graciously pleased to Apply for the ease of this Colony towards the discharge of a Great arrear due to the Officers of this Establishment and towards their Annual support who are necessary to support your Peace and to have Justice Impartially distributed in the Province This in Justice to yourselves as well as in Gratitude to the best of Princes who is not only the Father of his people but the benefactor of Mankind; I'm Convinced you will readily agree to—After these I must recommend to your Consideration the making effectual Laws to secure your Peace and Properties and to obtain your rights; and to have Justice distributed in the easiest and speediest manner without dilatory law proceedings, & also Laws to promote Trade, and industries; in order to support your credit at Home, & abroad by making effectual Laws to recover just Debts, without Chicanery or Delay and all small Debts in a summary way, which will promote Economy and Industry & Prevent indolence and stealth. Since a paper currency has been found Beneficial hitherto for the want of Bullion or Coin I must recommend to you keeping up your paper credit by making your Paper Bills a Permanent fund of credit upon Land security by a loan office, and to provide a sufficient sum to pay off and cancel the Bills of Credit already Issued—In a short time, a plan of which shall be Communicated to you this with a General Inspection law and employing Inspectors In all your sea Ports, to view and support the credit of yr Exports, and a proper Economy with Industrie, must necessarily occasion a Ballance In your favour and consequently a return in Gold or silver and will Demonstrate that honesty in trade as well as in all other dealings is the best Policy. The extending your trade into the Continent and our Colonies into the fine Countries beyond the Mountain, being of the utmost consequence to this and all our Colonies, I must earnestly recommend it to you to make a law to lay our Indian traders under proper regulations and to promote an Intimacy, and friendship and living in Harmony with our Indian Neighbours and Allies that we may be enabled to Civilize and make them Industrious and to Incorporate with them by Carrying on an equitable trade with them and treating them with Christian Benevolence. this at least we owe to them upon Acct of Possessing their Happy Climate and Country, & we shall not only Proffit by their trade but make them our steady friends and by extending our alliance to distant Nations we



provided that a powder duty be again granted to supply the magazines in the Province, it is with great Concern that I observe from the late divisions in the Province the proper duties laid on for the support of the establishment and for sinking the paper Currency have not been properly levey'd, from the disputing the Legality of the Assembly in passing and Continuing those duties, by which means the charges of Government have not been paid and the Publick debt Increased, as this bone of Contention is happily laid aside by his Majesty having minutely entered into an Examination of the Constitution and Laws of the province by repealing several laws it will be necessary for you to have all the present laws revised and where laws have been repealed upon acct of some improper clauses, to reenact them with unexceptionable Clauses and to have the whole Laws ascertained, which may be best done by appointing Committees to sit upon them during the recess betwixt this and the next session, to have them ready to be offered at Next assembly.

GENTLEMEN OF HIS MAJESTIES COUNCIL MR. SPEAKER AND GENT  
OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Since his Majesty has been graciously pleased to Intrust me with the Care and Improvement of this Province as it is my duty so it shall be my Constant care to promote true Religion & Virtue and the wealth Peace and Happyness of the Colony & to Increase and Improve its trade. As a Union of Affections and Acting together for the general good of the Province is not only a prudent and right measure but absolutely necessary to be pursued to Improve the Colony In wealth & Trade it is my determined resolution to encourage and Countenance those who shall heartily concurr in so good a purpose which must Improve the markets support the Credit establish Justice and give strength and weight to the Colony & Induce merchants, Artizans, and other Gentlemen of Learning Merit & probify, to Purchase & reside in the Province.

Then his Excellency withdrew from this House.

This Hon<sup>ble</sup> House was pleased to take into Consideration his Excellency's speech and ordered the same to be read which was accordingly done. Then the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Frans: Corbin Jno Swann and Lewis De Roset were appointed a Committee to Answer the same

Then the house adjourned untill 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Met & adjourned untill 11 o'clock a Monday morning

Munday December 16<sup>th</sup> 1754 The House met according to adjournment.



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MR. SPEAKER AND GEN<sup>t</sup>

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## COLONIAL RECORDS.

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### Present

The Hon <sup>ble</sup>	{	Mathew Rowan	Fran <sup>s</sup> Corbin	} Esq <sup>rs</sup> Members.
		Jas Murray	Jo <sup>n</sup> Swann	
		Jas Hasell	Jo <sup>n</sup> Dawson	
		Jno Rutherford	Lewis De Roset	

The Gentlemen appointed by this Board to draw up an address to His Excellency Arthur Dobbs Esq<sup>r</sup> reported the same which was ordered to be read Being approved of was ordered to be engrossed

Then the House adjourned until 3 o'clock P M.

Met according to adjournment present as above.

Then the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Frans Corbin and Lewis De Roset Esq<sup>rs</sup> were appointed to waite on his Excellency to know when he would be pleased to receive the address of this house they went accordingly & reported that his Excell<sup>y</sup> appointed tomorrow at 11 o'clock to receive the same in Council and the House adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow morning

Tuesday December 17<sup>th</sup> 1754 The House met according to adjournment.

### Present.

The Hon <sup>ble</sup>	{	Mathew Rowan	Francis Corbin	} Esq <sup>rs</sup>
		Jas Murray	Jo <sup>n</sup> Swann	
		Jas Hasell	Jo <sup>n</sup> Dawson	
		Jno Rutherford	Lewis De Roset	

The House waited on his Excellency at the Council room and by the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Mathew Rowan Esq<sup>re</sup> presented him with the following address (viz<sup>t</sup>.)

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We his Majesties most dutiful and loyal subjects the Members of his Majesty's Council for this Province with pleasure embrace this first opportunity (of our meeting together) of Congratulating your Excellency on your safe arrival in this Province. And we beg leave to assure you we have a lively sence of his Majesties Paternal care and tenderness in intrusting the Government to a Gentleman whose benevolent Character and experience in publick Affairs gives us the most sanguine hopes that under his prudent administration an end may be put to all the divisions under which this Province has already too long groan'd & that peace and Happiness may succeed rancour and party.

We are next to return your Excellency our sincere and hearty thanks for your speech and to express the great satisfaction it gives us to observe you have pointed at those things only which may conduce to the happiness, safety and peace of this Government we shall therefore in duty to his Majesty and our Country readily concurr with the other



House In passing such laws as may be most effectual for the encouragement of Pious & learned Clergymen to Instruct the Inhabitants in true Religion and virtue for the more easy Collecting of his Majesties Quitt-Rents, that he may be enabled to discharge the great arrear due to the officers of this Government for the supporting the Credit of our Paper Currency & fixing a Permanent fund of Credit that our Character in foreign Parts may be established. For the extending our trade into the Continent and laying our Indian traders under proper Regulations. For the Granting such further aid to the Colony of Virginia as a Country already exhausted (by a considerable sum before given for that purpose) can possibly spare, we shall also readily concur with the other House in providing a sufficient fund to erect publick buildings at such a place as the seat of Government may be fixed at, and for the other purpose Your Excellency Mentions.

We look upon it as our duty to return his Majesty our sincere thanks for having removed the bone of Contention that occasioned our late divisions and nothing can give us a more sensible pleasure than the prospect we have of a Coalition under your Excellencys administration, and that Instead of hard & Injurious terms all parties may be so united that as they are under one Government so they may all joyn for the general good by the enforcing the many good laws already made and for the future heartily Joyn in making such others as the necessity of the Government may require and as appointing a Committee for a new revisal will be the only means whereby the deficiency of the Laws (already made) can be found we shall chearfully concur in appointing such persons as may be most capable for that purpose

It is with the greatest satisfaction that we observe your Excellencys Inclination to promote true Religion and Virtue the wealth peace and happiness of this Province as well as the Increase & Improvement of its trade and your wise Resolution for the establishing a Union of Affections in the people of this Government by giving of encouragement and Countenance to those only who will concur in so good a purpose as for our part as we are unanimous in our sentiments, unbiased by the prejudice of Parties & having no other view, or any more at heart than the welfare of the Province shall use our utmost endeavours by a steady Conduct to reconcile the affections of the people to one another and by that means render your Excellencys administration Prosperous and Happy.

We think it an Indispensible obligation on us to return his Majesty our sincere and greatfullest thanks for having been graciously pleased to send over to this Province a thousand stand of arms, and we flatter our-



selves that thro' your Excell<sup>cy</sup> Intercession we may obtain an independant Company with Artillery and proper stores for our Forts to defend us against the Insults of our Enemies.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer

I am extremely obliged to you for this address. Your Duty and Loyalty, and the zeal you express to have, peace and unanimity reestablished in this Province; I shall faithfully represent to his Majesty.

The satisfaction you express of your sense of my Inclinations and endeavours to promote his Majestys Interest and the good of this Colony will add to my zeal, And care to restore peace and harmony, and to secure & Improve this Province.

Mr. Ashe and Mr. Caswell brought up the following Message

GEN<sup>t</sup> OF HIS MAJESTYS HON<sup>ble</sup> COUNCIL

This House have appointed Mr. Tho<sup>s</sup> Barker Mr. Jo<sup>n</sup> Harvey Mr. Sam<sup>l</sup> Swann Mr. Rob<sup>t</sup> Jones and Mr. Joseph Blunt a Committee to examine state settle the publick Acct<sup>s</sup> of this Province And Mr. Tho<sup>s</sup> Lovick, Mr. John Starkey, Mr. Will<sup>m</sup> Mackay Mr. Sam<sup>l</sup> Sinclair and Mr. Wyriott Ormond a Committee to examine settle and allow publick claims in Conjunction with such of your Honours as you shall think fit to appoint By order JOHN CAMPBELL Speaker

W<sup>m</sup> HERITAGE Clerke

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M. Met and adjourned until 10 oclock tomorrow morning

Wednesday Dec<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1754 Met pursuant to adjournment.

Present

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> { Mathew Rowan Jo<sup>n</sup> Swann  
Jas Hasell Jo<sup>n</sup> Dawson } Esq<sup>rs</sup> Members.  
Fran<sup>s</sup> Corbin Lewis De Roset }

This House proceeded to chuse a Committee to Joyn that of the other house on the Publick Accounts and claims & the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Jas Hasell and Jo<sup>n</sup> Rutherford Esq<sup>rs</sup> appointed on the Acct<sup>s</sup> and the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Jo<sup>n</sup> Swann & Jo<sup>n</sup> Dawson Esq<sup>rs</sup> were appointed on the Claims & a message was sent to the other house acquainting them therewith in the following words Viz.

MR. SPEAKER GEN<sup>t</sup> OF THE ASSEMBLY

This House taking under their Consideration the Message of yesterday Relative to the appointment of the Committees of publick accounts



Speech of Gov. Dobbs  
to House, Dec 14, 1754

a sufficient Number of Learned pious Clergymen to reside in the Province and to accommodate them with Houses, Glebes and Parish Clerks to enable them to Instruct the Inhabitants and the rising Generation in the Principles of true Religion and Virtue in such a prudent manner without Tythes as to prevent Contests and preserve a Harmony between the Clergy and the Laity that their Interest may be the same, and they may have leisure as well as inclination to instruct their Flock in Christian Principles.

Next to this in Duty to His Majesty who like a Beneficent Father has given to this Colony a permanent Property on their Lands reserving to himself a very small acknowledgment of Quit Rent who has protected it in its Infant State from all Foreign Insults and has maintained and supported it in its Civil and Religious rights and Priviledges by a true Christian Liberty of Conscience and in the Happiest Constitution on the Globe I must earnestly recommend it to you that in return for his Majesty's Paternal Care you make an Effectual Law for the Speedy and easy Collection of the Quit Rents which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to apply for the use of this Colony towards the discharge of a great Arrear due to the Officers of this Establishment and towards their Annual Support who are necessary to preserve your Peace and to have Justice impartially distributed in the Province. This in Justice to yourselves as well as in Gratitude to the best of Princes who is not only the Father of his people but the benefactor of Mankind I am convinced you will readily agree to.

After this I must recommend to your Consideration the making Effectual Laws to secure your Peace and Property and to obtain your Rights and to have Justice distributed in the speediest and easiest Manner without Dilitory Law Proceedings, and also Laws to promote Trade and industries in order to support your Credit at Home and Abroad by making Effectual Laws to recover just Debts without Chicanery or tedious Delays and all small Debts in a summary Way which will promote Economy and Industry and prevent Indolence and Sloth.

Since a paper Currency has been found Beneficial hitherto from the Want of Bullion or Coin I must recommend to you the keeping up your Paper Credit by making your Paper Bills a permanent Fund of Credit upon Land Security by a Loan Office, and to Provide a Sufficient Fund to pay off and Cancell the Bills of Credit already Issued in a short time, a Plan of which shall be Communicated to you, This with a General Inspection law and Employing Inspectors in all your Sea-Ports to View and Support the Credit of your Exports and a proper



Speech of Gov. Dobbs  
to House, Dec 14, 1754

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COLONIAL RECORDS.

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Economy with Industry must Occasion a Ballance In your Favour and consequently a Return in Gold or Silver will demonstrate that Honesty in Trade as well as in all other Dealings is the best Policy.

The extending our Trade into the Continent and our Colonies into the fine Countries beyond the Mountains being of the utmost Consequence to this and all our Colonies I must earnestly recommend it to you to make a Law to lay our Indian Traders under proper Regulation and to promote an Intimacy of Friendship and living in Harmony with our Indian Neighbours and Allies that we may be enabled to Civilize and make them Industrious and to Incorporate with them by carrying on an Equitable Trade with them and treating them with Christian Benevolence; This at least we owe to them upon Account of our possessing their happy Climate and Country and we shall not only Proffit by their Trade but make them our Steady Friends and by Extending our Alliance to Dis- tant Nations we may enlarge our Trade over the whole Northern Conti- nent and form an Impregnable Barrier against our ever active Enemies the French who in the time of Profound peace have not only headed their Indian Allies and have prevailed with them to make depredations Massacre in Cold Blood and Scalp several of the Inhabitants of this and our other Colonies but have entered with an Armed Force and erected Forts in the Counties belonging to his Majesty as well as our Indian Allies—And therefore I am commanded by his Majesty to recommend it to you in the strongest manner to provide a supply to assist the Colony of Virginia whose Country is Invaded and his Majestys Troops slaughtered for endeavouring to repell these Invaders. The fire which has Caught your Neighbours House has lately spread into your own, Your Religion, Liberty and property are all at Stake, if they be not repelled and drove back to their Inhospitable Colonies, But as this Sub- ject is of the utmost Importance and it will be tedious to Explain the French Plan Calculated for the Ruin of Britain and these Colonies at this time, As soon as you fall upon Business I shall lay before you in a more ample manner that you may see the necessity of a speedy and Effectual Supply.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY,

I am Instructed and have it in Command from his Majesty to look out and fix upon a Convenient and Healthy Situation for the Seat of Gov- ernment and Courts of Justice which may best answer the whole province and to lay it before his Majesty for his approbation when that is fixed your own Prudence & Wisdom will Suggest to you whether you should not have a Fund provided to Erect publick Buildings for the Residence



of the Governors and for the publick Offices and Courts of Justice since the Credit and Increase of the Trade of the Province depends in a great Measure upon the Healthiness and Increase of the Capital and having all the Public Offices together.

I am also Commanded by his Majesty earnestly to recommend to you the raising of a suitable Fund without Limitation of time to support the dignity of the present and all future Governors and to answer the Contingencies and Emergencies of Government the payment of the Officers and Clerks of the Council and Assembly for the repairing Fortifications, Store Houses and Magazines when Erected which Establishment will be always necessary for your Security and defence His Majesty having been graciously pleased to give you a thousand Firelocks and Accoutrements for the use of this Province and I have a well grounded Expectation that proper Artillery with Military Stores will be granted to the several Forts when Erected and an Independant Company provided that a powder Duty be again Granted to supply the Magazines in the Province.

It is with great Concern that I observe from the late Divisions in the Province the proper Duties laid on for the support of the Establishment and for the sinking the Paper Currency have not been properly Levied from the Disputing the Legality of the Assembly in passing and continuing those Duties by which means the Charges of Government have not been paid and the publick Debt Increased as this Bone of Contention is happily laid aside by his Majestys having minutely entered into an Examination of the Constitution and Laws of the province by repealing several Laws it will be necessary for you to have all the present Laws revised and where Laws have been repealed upon Account of some improper Clauses to reenact them with unexceptionable Clauses and to have the whole Laws ascertained which may best be done by appointing Committees to sit upon them during the Recess betwixt this and the next Session to have them ready to be offered at the next Assembly.

Since his Majesty has been graciously pleased to Intrust me with the Care and Improvement of this Province as it is my Duty so it shall be my Constant Care to promote true Religion and Virtue and the Wealth Peace and Happiness of the Colony and to Increase and Improve the Trade As a Union of affections and acting together for the general good of the Province is not only a Prudent and right measure but absolutely necessary to be pursued to Improve the Colony in Wealth and Trade it is my determined Resolution to encourage and Countenance only those who shall heartily Concur in so good a purpose which must Improve the Marketts support the Credit, Establish Justice and give



Response from Committee of the House  
to Gov. Tobbs Speech Dec 16, 1754

are such as will on every Occasion stimulate our Endeavours to a faithful discharge of our Duty to the best of Kings; The large Arrear of Quit Rent due to the Crown and to Earl Granville deserve great Attention and we shall pass a Bill for the most speedy and easy Manner of Collecting the same, that the poor and Indigent State of the Province will admit.

We shall chearfully give our attendance in supplying any defects in the Laws which relate to the Courts of Justice in the proper Regulation of which the planting as well as Trading Interest is greatly concerned.

We shall fully consider the plan mentioned in your Excellency's Speech for making a Paper Currency whenever you shall please to lay the same before us.

The apparent necessity both in a Political and Moral Light of keeping a good correspondence with the Indians in Amity with us will engage us to take such measures as will secure their Trade and confirm their Friendship

The unjustifiable Ineroachments of the French on his Majesty's Territories in the Colony of Virginia and their unwarrantable Hostilities so Pathetically mentioned by your Excellency deserve the just Resentment of every British Subject and will excite us to raise such supplies as the Circumstances of our Constituents will admit of to enable your Excellency to protect our Frontiers and assist the other Governments in repelling a Treacherous and inhospitable Enemy.

We shall endeavour to obliterate the Remembrance of our former Contentments and the ill consequence which attended them being desirous in all our Consultations to proceed with unanimity and publick Spirit in every Measure that may be for his Majestys Service and the General Good of the Province which are so intimately connected that whatever advances the one contributes to the other.

We perceive the necessity of revising the Laws and shall prepare a Bill for that purpose and your Excellency may be assured that we shall give due Attention to everything you have recommended.

We Esteem it a singular mark of his Majesty's Favour his appointing a Gentleman of your Excellency's known Abilities and Character to preside over us, and we shall with the greatest Alacrity concur with the Members of his Majestys Council in everything that may tend to make your Administration easy and happy.

Ordered, That the said Address be fairly Transcribed and presented by the whole House.

Committee

Mr. Barker, Mr Swann, Mr. Ormond, Mr. Starkey

Mr. Sinclair



whereon the Court House now stands on Pequimons River. Endorsed 9<sup>th</sup> January 1755 In the Upper House read the third time and passed.

Ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill to Encourage the Importation of Gold Silver and Copper Coins into this province Endorsed 9<sup>th</sup> January 1755 In the Upper House read the first time and passed

The Bill to amend an Act Intituled an Act for destroying Vermin. Endorsed 9<sup>th</sup> January 1755 In the Upper House read the second time and passed

On Motion Ordered that the Bill to Encourage the Importation of Gold, Silver and Copper Coins into this province be read a second time.

The same was accordingly read a second time passed and ordered to be sent to the Council.

On Motion ordered that the Bill to amend an Act Intituled an Act for destroying Vermin be read a third time The same was accordingly read a third time passed and ordered to be sent to the Council

Sent the above two Bills to the Council by Mr. Shergold and Mr. Bravard

Then the House adjourned 'till 4 o'Clock Afternoon.

P. M. The House met according to adjournment

Mr. Barker according to order presented an Address to his Excellency the Governor which he and Mr. Jones had prepared which was read and is as follows—

To his Excellency Arthur Dobbs Esq Captain General and Commander in Chief of the province of North Carolina

The humble Address of the Assembly of the said Province

We his Majestys most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Members of the Assembly of North Carolina in full Assembly beg leave to lay before your Excellency a State of the Towns and Counties heretofore Erected within this province and the great Injury the Inhabitants would sustain by the Repeal of the Laws whereby they are Erected and Established which we have lately heard has been proposed to his Majesty by the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lords Commissioners of Trade and plantations and that your Excellency should confirm the Rights of the several Towns and Counties by Charter

As we apprehend the repealing those Laws would in many Instances be attended with great Inconvenience from obvious Reasons not hitherto represented to their Lordships We presume with the greatest Deference to offer our Sentiments on whatsoever Essentially Concerns our Constituents and their Posterity.



to have got 200 for one year for Virginia alone, but upon a Division it was carried to have but 100 Men for 2 years in one Company commanded by one Captain two Lieutenants and one Ensign, and a Company of 50 men under one Captain one Lieutenant & Ensign for the Defence of this frontier, having had so many lately murder'd by the French Indians, and French in the Indian Dress.

As this Supply comes w<sup>th</sup> Unanimity from his Majesty's faithful Subjects of this Colony who have already shewn an early Zeal against the French Incroachments & Invasions, altho the sum granted had not the good Effect expected from it; yet considering the late divided state of this Province, and the ill state of the Revenue here, and great Debt upon Account of the paper Bills formerly and lately issued, which must be discharged, and there being a Necessity for to raise this by a further paper Currency or issuing the Bills already appropriated to other uses, there being neither Bullion nor Coin in the Country, by which the Troops can be paid when they go out of the province, and the present ill state of the Currency, which the Northern Counties wou'd not circulate, because they disallowed the Legality of the Assembly, and therefore wou'd not submit to pay any Taxes laid on to discharge the Bills, which prevented their circulating in Virginia, under this Situation & Circumstances, this sum is as much as they can find ways and means to supply, and therefore humbly hope his Majesty will accept of what they have granted with a sincere Zeal for his Service. As his Majesty has happily put an End to those Divisions, I hope we shall soon restore our credit, and as soon as the Law is passed, I shall endeavour with the best Economy to make it effectual, and to have the Company ready if possible at the time appointed to enter upon action.

If His Majesty has sent over Commissions for the Troops raised in Virginia, I hope His Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant Commissions in the same manner to the Companies raised here, that they may all act equally under his Majesty's Commission.

Having wrote fully to the Lords Commissioners of Trade upon other points I therefore shall only beg leave to assure you that no Care and Diligence shall be wanting in me to keep up the Spirit against the French Incroachments Invasions and Depredations, and to execute the Trust his Majesty has reposed in me

I am with great Respect

New Bern

Sir, your most obedient and

Jan<sup>y</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1755

most humble Servant

ARTHUR DOBBS



Roanoke not above 10 or 12 often less by shifting sands Stattera [Hatteras] often closed up, and Ocracoke only having a Depth of Water upon the Bar of about 16 Feet at high Water sufficient to bring in Ships to a safe Road, but having no Tides through these narrow Inlets, and great Freshes within from these great Rivers, a Swath or loose Sand is form'd within the Islands upon which there is not above 8 or 9 feet water which often shifts, therefore no Vessel of Burthen can pass it until they discharge Cargo, and can only return again half loaded, & have the Remainder sent down in Lighters, Sloops, or Periaquas and during last War for want of a fort to defend the Entrance, the Privateers seeing the Masts of Ships within over the low sandy Islands went frequently in and cut out the ships from the Harbours, or rode within and carried them to sea; Topsail Inlet or Core Sound is a very safe Harbour with deep Water and no Bar, but having no navigable River within no considerable Trade can be carried on from thence, and as there is an extream fine but small Harbour with a good large safe Road found lately at Cape Look Out, which the French and Spanish Privateers found out, and frequented last War which lies within a few hours of Sail of Ocracoke Northward & Cape Fear to Southward and almost within Sight of Topsail Inlet, there is an absolute Necessity of building a fort there, as well for a Safety for our Merchants & small Cruisers, as to prevent our Enemies from lying there in safety; but as there is a sum of Money in Bank to erect forts there & at Ocracoke, and one already built at Cape Fear, and the Colony very poor and in Debt, it is humbly hoped that his Majesty will place an independent Company upon Establishment of 100 Men for this Province, not only to garrison these forts and one on our Frontier but also to assist the Revenue Officers to prevent an illicit Trade and to assist, if necessary, the surveyors to resurvey his Majesty's Lands in order to prevent Frauds in the Receipt of the Quit Rents.

The chief Products at Present in this Colony are Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, and other naval stores, Lumber of all kinds, Rice, Indian Corn, Pork, Beef, Hydes, Deer Skins & furs, Bees and Myrtle wax, Cotton, Indigo, which they are now enter'd upon w<sup>th</sup> great Spirit, as finding it from what has been tried to be equal to any in America, and all the back Lands, and other rich Lands near the sea Coast it thrives in to Admiration; The Climate is extremely proper for silk, Mulberry Trees from the seed become Trees in 3 or 4 years, Wines may be had higher up in the Country among the Hills near the Mountains, where there is a great Variety of native Grapes, which yield rich wines, which only want proper Vine Dressers to improve them Iron Mines also abound in the upper Countries and some of the upper Planters intend to erect Bloom-



eries or Forges. Hemp & Flax grow surprizeingly and flax seed has been exported by the way of Pensylvania from hence to Ireland, which has been found to exceed the best Pensylvania & New York Seed, but for want of a direct Trade to Ireland from hence being confined in our Exports, prevents the raising of Flax here, except for the Consumption of the Colony, which for want of having Returns to send to Britain and Ireland, all the back settlers are running into to serve themselves with their own Linnen; Besides these several Articles Tobacco wou'd thrive here and is of a better kind and yields more than in Virginia, but as that Article is rather over stocked, and wou'd prejudice the Trade of that Colony we give no Encouragement here none except the Planters on the Virginia Line and Roannock and Chowan being embarked in it as far as 2000 Hogsheads.

There are no Manufactures set up here but one or two Families who make a few ill made coarse hats, and some of the Irish back Settlers beginning to the Linnen.

I shall now beg Leave to lay before your Lordships the Difficulties we ly under in this Province in Relation to our Trade, which is a great Drawback upon our Improvements, and hope to make it appear to be equally so to Britain.

The Prohibition of the Trade of Salt from all Parts of Europe except Britain, to this & the southern Provinces on the Continent South of Cape Henlopen or Delaware is a considerable Drawback upon our Trade the English Salt is not found so good, as the French, Spanish or Portuguese in curing our Pork & Beef being too mild and the Isle of May Salt Tatuga & Turks Island Salt are too corrosive, eating away the Juices but the Bay and Portugal Salt is a Medium between them and found here the only proper Salt to cure Pork and Beef for the sugar Islands And therefore the Enumeration and Limitation of this Trade obliges us to take that Salt at great Disadvantage from New York and Pensylvania at double freight and a further advanced Price to the Northern Importers, so that no more salt is taken from England by the Restriction; But if the Trade was open'd from hence to Portugal and Spain directly for salt & Wine which we can have only from Madeira or the Azores Islands upon which Account the Wines are risen to a great Price in England as well as here, we shou'd open an immediate Trade with Portugal and Spain for their Wine and Salt and shou'd carry to them all kinds of Lumber, Indian Corn, Bees wax Ships, and Naval Stores, which they now take from foreigners and have some Return in Bullion for to make Returns directly to Britain for the choice Manufacture we must have from thence, when at present they cost the planters here near



100 ¢ advance, having no Returns for Britain, but at a Loss of above 30 ¢ Discount, giving often 60 ¢ to procure Bills; this must necessarily oblige the Planters & back settlers to go into Manufactures to the great Loss of Britain

We are also greatly cramp'd in our trade to Ireland, having little or nothing we can send from hence there except a little flax seed, for Lumber will not answer without an Assortment of other Produce from hence so that Ships coming from Ireland must return empty; upon this Account we are prevented from raising of flax, and what flax seed has been sent as a Specimen to Ireland we have been obliged to ship from Pennsylvania or New York, to be carried from thence, which upon Tryal has been found to answer better in Ireland than any Seed from the Baltick, or Northern Colonies the Trade from Ireland being also limited to Linnens and Provisions, which we don't want, and to Servants and Irish Protestants who choose to come to reside in this Climate, the Ships for want of Returns carry them all generally to Pennsylvania from whence at a great Expence they come by Land in Waggon to the Province, but their Wealth being expended they are incapable of improving or cultivating the Lands they take up for sometime which is a great Loss to this Colony. The depriving therefore these Southern Colonies of sending most of the innumrated Commodities directly to Ireland being obliged to enter every Ship first in England and to land & reship their Goods, inhances the Price so much without Benefit to England that very little of the Produce from hence can be sold in Ireland and they are obliged to take all they want with ready Money from Norway to the Baltick; Thus it stands as to naval Stores, Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine Rice, Indigo, &c As to Rice it seems very surprising that it shou'd be allowed to go to all Countries South of Cape Finisterre and not allowed to be carried to Ireland at least for their own Consumption; by which Means I don't believe 5 Tons is carried in a year from Britain to Ireland; If it was only intended to prevent its being exported again from Ireland to Hambro' or the Baltick that might be easily prevented by not allowing it to be re-exported from Ireland, only by its not having a Drawback; nor can I find any Benefit to Britain that Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Masts, Yards, & Bowsprits, shou'd not be exported from hence directly to Ireland without a Premium, since it occasions all those Articles as also Timbers and Deals to be imported into Ireland from Norway and the Baltick with ready Money from Ireland, whereas if sent from these Colonies the Cash wou'd be saved at home by our remitting by Irish Bills to England or Cash from thence to answer the Payment of the rich Manufacturers we have from England, not one of these

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Articles can now be carried from hence to Ireland, for if a Tun of these enumerated Commodities shou'd be taken on board and landed there without carrying and entring the ship in Britain, the Ship & Cargo wou'd be forfeited, & therefore no Ship can go from hence to Ireland with Staves or Lumber because they can't carry a small Assortment of these inumerated Goods.

If these Difficulties were removed, then we shou'd have an immediate Trade with Ireland for our Produce, and take Linnens in Return and be able to make Remittances to England for their Manufactures, which would entirely prevent these Colonies from manufacturing Linnens, or entring into other Manufactures; It is also the same with Indigo, Ireland is now obliged to take these commodities from foreigners w<sup>th</sup> ready Money which then they wou'd get, for their Linnens. These are things so obvious when thought of, that I am surprised these confining Laws shou'd not be repealed, or allowed of under proper Restrictions;—As we have no Cacao Nuts of our own growth in the Islands, I think the Prohibition of importing these Nuts from the Spanish or Dutch Settlements can be of no Advantage to Britain or our Colonies, since if allowed at a moderate Duty might open some Trade on the Spanish Coast, or with the Dutch, which might bring us some Return in Bullion, and at present it is run, and brought chiefly from the French by the Neutral Islands, Eustatia, St Thomas, or S<sup>t</sup> Cruz; w<sup>th</sup> wou'd be a further Vent to our Lumber & provisions These several Articles I lay before Your Lordships for your consideration but think until these points can be properly considered, that the Limitation of Portuguese and Spanish Salt & Wines as also from the Streights shou'd be immediately laid before the Parliament, as also the taking off the Exportation of naval Stores Rice & Indigo to Ireland, for England can gain nothing at present by the Restriction, as no Rice is imported into Ireland, and what Indigo goes from England to Ireland after receiving the preconciem in England is a Loss to England and an unnecessary Expence to Ireland, by obliging them to buy French Indigo at a higher Price than from our own Colonies; If your Lordships approve of these Observations the Agents for these Southern Provinces will chearfully prepare Petitions on behalf of these Colonies to be laid before the Parliament a *Memorial to the Purpose* I inclose with this to your Lordships, and a *very short Bill* wou'd repeal these restraining Laws, as far as may be found proper, with proper Restrictions, and they wou'd not only enable the Colonies to be at a further Expense in securing their frontiers, but add to their zeal in supporting the Rights & Commerce of Britain.



These Observations I beg leave to lay before Your Lordships, as I think they are of great Consequence to the Trade of Britain, and the Colonies and submit them to your Lordships superior Judgement I am with the greatest Respect My Lords, &c.,

Newbern 4<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1755.

ARTHUR DOBBS.

A General List of Taxables as ret<sup>d</sup> into the Secretary's Office for the year 1754.

COUNTIES	CLERKS	WHITE.		BLACK.		TOTAL	
		MEN.	MALES.	FEMS.			
Anson K.	Henry Hendry	810	40	20	870	computed	
Beaufort K G	Walley Chaina	637	267	218	1306		
	184 not distinguished	120	40	24			
Bertie G.	Saml. Ormes	1220	289	200	1709	not dist. in return	
Bladen K.	Thos. Robison	338	226	120	684		
Carteret K.	Geo. Reed				400	computed	
Chowan G.	Wm. Halsey				1481	not disting'h'd	
Craven K.	Sol. Ray	870	468	308	1646		
Cumberland K	Tos. Jones				850	computed	
Currituck K. G.	Shergold	470	80	70	629	computed	
Duplin K	Dickson	560	105	63	628		
Edgecomb G	Benj. Wynns	1611	508	416	2535		
Granville G.	Danl. Weldon	779	261	165	1205		
Hyde K. G.	Saml. Sinclair	237	100	83	420		
Johnston K. G.	Chas. Young				1425		
New Han'r K	Isaac Faries	362	799	575	1736		
Northampton G.	John Edwards	902	510	324	1736		
Onslow K	Willm. Crag	448	151	96	695		
Orange G.	R'd Caswell	950	35	15	1000	not ret'd	
Pasquotank G.	Thos. Taylor	563	266	100	929		
Perquimons G.	R'd Clayton				1117		
Rowan G.	John Dunn	1116	30	24	1170		
Tyrrel G.	Evan Jones	500	100	90	690	not disting'h'd	
		12393.	4275.	2911.	24861.		
				4275.			
				7186.			

Received with Gov<sup>r</sup> Dobbs's Letter dated 4<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1755.

#### INDIANS IN NORTH CAROLINA

##### Anson County

The Catawba Nation under King Hagler are of Warriors . 240  
 The Warriors of the Cherokee Nation are 2390 divided into  
 different Settlements viz<sup>t</sup> The Savana River under the Good  
 Warrior Headman . 275  
 On the waters of the Mississippi under the Raven of Cowee 715



THO <sup>s</sup> WHITMELL	ARTHUR HUTCHINS
BENJ. WYNNS	JN <sup>o</sup> ———
W. M. SPEIN	JOHN BRAVARD
W <sup>m</sup> HOUSTON	THO <sup>s</sup> RELFE
JOHN HARDEE	STEPHEN CADE
SAMUEL SPRUILL JUN <sup>r</sup>	RICH <sup>d</sup> CASWELL
THOS WEEKES .	TIMOTHY WALTON
EDW <sup>d</sup> GRIFFITH	JO <sup>h</sup> WASHINGTON
JER. VAIL	W <sup>m</sup> BARTRAM
JOHN CLITHERALL	ISAAC JONES
JOHN STEVENSON	SAMUEL CORNELL
JAMES DAVIES	J. BARKER
WILL <sup>m</sup> SITGREAVES	W <sup>m</sup> MACKEY
JOHN STARKEY	FRAN. RICE
J <sup>no</sup> CAMPBELL.	

Received with Gov<sup>r</sup> Dobbs's Letter to the Board dated the 4<sup>th</sup> of Jan<sup>y</sup>.  
1755.

[B. P. R. O. NORTH CAROLINA. B. T. VOL. 12. C. 81.]

Gov<sup>r</sup> Dobbs' Proposal of a Copper coinage for the Province of North  
Carolina.

[Rec<sup>d</sup> with Gov. Dobbs' letter dated 4 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1755.]

In case the Assembly approve of the Bill for erecting a Loan Office to support the credit of a Paper Currency to be lent out at interest upon Land, Mortgages Deposits of plate or valuable commodities Then it will properly come under their consideration whether it would be of benefit to this Colony to apply for a small copper coinage with a proper device on the reverse for the use of this Colony to be coined at the Mint in the Tower of London upon our furnishing the copper & paying for the expense of the coinage in the same manner as His Majesty and the Treasury have granted it to the Kingdom of Ireland viz:—That such a quantity of copper may be coined from time to time as the Gov<sup>r</sup> & Council for the time being shall apply for in the whole not exceeding 50 Tons as may be found reasonable for the use of the Colony and that no less a quantity than 5 Tons be coined at one time that the coinage should be made of the same goodness and value of the English Half pence in proportion as Proclamation money bears to English sterling money That the coinage shall be struck into half pence, pence and two-penny pieces the



English coinage being struck at twenty three pence out of the pound of copper the Carolina coin may be proportioned that 32 pence may be struck out of the pound of copper and the small addition of one penny in the pound lighter than the proportion betwixt the English and Carolina copper coin may go towards paying for the commission coinage and freight and the allowance to a person for issuing and receiving the value for the coin delivered in the Province That as soon as the coin is issued as many of the small paper bills of credit under the value of a shilling shall be called in by proclamation and shall be burnt which shall be paid for out of the money raised to sink the paper currency and so from time to time until all the small bills already issued be called in. If this scheme for a copper coinage be found agreeable then the Assembly and Council may address the Governor to write to the Treasury by Memorial to have His Maj. letter for that purpose without loss of time. The charges attending the purchase of a ton of copper cut into proper fillets for coinage delivered into the Mint and for the charges & fees for the coinage as delivered from the copper company and the Warden of the Mint stand thus:

Each pound of copper cut into proper fillets for the Mint about 15 three quarter pence per pound which as only 2000 weight goes to the Ton would amount to in English money . . . . .	£131.5.0
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The charge of coinage one ton of copper as delivered from the Wardens of the Mint amounts to per ton . . . . .	£47.13.4
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Total charge . . . . .	£178.18.4
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The total value in Proclamation money in Carolina of a ton of copper coined of 2000 weight to the ton at 32 pence per pound is £266.13.4 which is in English money	200.--
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Profit upon the coinage in English money above 10 per cent. . . . .	21.18.4
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But if 112 pounds of copper goes to the 100 weight of copper then the value of 2240 pounds weight of copper at 15 three quarter pence per pound is . . . . .	147.--
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And charge of coinage . . . . .	47.13.4
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Total charge . . . . .	£194.13.4
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The total value of a ton of copper of 2240 pound weight coined into pence at 32 pence per pound amounts to in Proclamation money in Carolina £298.13.4 which reduced into English Sterling is . . . . .	224.--
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Profit upon the Coinage in English money . . . . .	29.6.8
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Which is above 13 per cent profit, the surplus of which after paying commission, freight insurance and expense, in exchanging it here for value to purchase more copper might go towards answering the contingences of Government.

Five tons of copper coined would amount to in Proclamation money here	1331.13.4
The whole fifty tons when coined to	£13,316.13.4

In each coinage two tons to be coined into half pence one and a half ton into pence and one and a half ton into Two pence

[B. P. R. O. NORTH CAROLINA. B. T. VOL. 12. C. 50.]

#### MY LORDS, [OF THE BOARD OF TRADE]

Having fully wrote to you by two Ships one of w<sup>ch</sup> sailed from Oca-cock Bar and the other from Cape Fear, wherein I have sent you several Papers Addresses and Memorials relative to the proceedings of this Assembly, and the Advantage of this Province, to w<sup>ch</sup> I beg leave to refer.

I did not intend to trouble your Lordships any further until the Session of Assembly should be over, which is now coming to a happy conclusion, But as I hear a Ship is ready to sail from Virginia immediately, and I have received a pressing *Address from the House of Assembly delivered by the Speaker* at the Head of the House recommended to me to be laid before Your Lordships in order to have Your Approbation to lay it before his Majesty, I cou'd not neglect taking the present Opportunity of laying it before Your Lordships

Upon my coming over as I acquainted Your Lordships that I found it wou'd be prudent to suspend the Repeal of several of the Laws until the Conclusion of the first Session of Assembly, particularly about the Election of Members, the Courts of Justice, and the repealing the Acts for establishing several Counties and Towns as it wou'd delay the calling the first Assembly and put the Electors into Confusion and it wou'd take up a considerable time to prepare Charters, and in the unsettled State of the province & their present Divisions wou'd have had a very bad Effect, and as no Taxes had been levyed upon account of the one half of the Province denying the Validity of the late Laws, the other part also refused to pay, so that it was absolutely necessary for His Majesty's Service upon the present Emergency & French Invasion to lose no time in calling the



Gou. Dobbs to Board of  
Trade 8 Feb 1755

next Session, and a Law is now passed for inspecting Tobacco, but as these are fixed at a very low price one at 3 farthings English  $\frac{3}{4}$  pound and the other at 2<sup>s</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>  $\frac{3}{4}$  pound I cannot imagine they will be ever offer'd in payment I advised to have a clause that in case the market price ever fell below that medium that a new one should be struck at a Medium of Seven years and fixed again for a Term of years, but they did not come into it however as I shall be able to fix a good Rent roll by it and have Lands resurvey'd the quantities already granted having been greatly abused very often double the quantity as are mentioned in the Patent and in some instances three or four times as much, the Surveyers having often made out Plots in their Chambers, and only marked one Tree in the Survey and run lines on their chart of suitable bearings and then the possessors have mark'd Trees, and extended their Lines without regard to their length which shoves the necessity of resurveying even at his Majestys expence where others are intimidated to apply for new Surveys I in my last gave my reasons for agreeing to the Vestry and Church Bill (altho I could not secure the presentations to the Crown) without a Suspending Clause as I thought it for his Majestys Interest and the Colonies to get so good an Establishment immediately fixed considering the number of Sectaries who are against all Establishments and the danger of their increasing if we dont fix a Parochial Clergy and we may perhaps get it amended, as we have secured the Vestry Men to be for the Common Prayer and Liturgy and the Clergymen to be presented to be regularly ordain'd and certify'd by the Bishop of London and as it has not a Suspending Clause his Majesty may at any time hereafter repeal the Law by which the Bill takes place immediately which is of consequence here to have an immediate establishment so that I hope you wont blame me for so far transgressing my instruction, as the Bishop of London also told me he was for laying hold of any Establishment and was therefore for postponing the repeal of the last Law untill we could get it amended. In the fixing the Courts of Justice and circuit Courts I preserved his Majestys Right in obliging the Assembly to apply to me for his Majestys nomination and approbation of the Places which they recommended so as to confirm his Majesty in his Right and refused passing a Bill upon that account for which I gave them my reasons upon refusal a Copy of which I herewith send your Lordships; So that the Assembly and I have thank God parted in perfect Harmony which I hope will continue and that Peace and unanimity will prevail in the whole Province They have paid me my expences in bringing away the French for improving Silk, and to fix them on a Plantation



Gou Dabbs to Board of Trade  
8 Feb 1755

COLONIAL RECORDS.

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The 8000£ granted and 1000 in hands of the former grant not expended is put in my disposition to raise a Company of 100 men for Virginia and another of 50 for the defence of this frontier untill November 1756—I propose going up to the Mountains in Summer and fixing upon a proper Place to build a Fort in for the security of our Frontier and Indian Allies and employ them in erecting it and in the meantime after our General Courts and Sittings of Chancery is over in the beginning of April propose going in a Vessel along all our Islands and Inlets as far as Topsail Inlet at Core Sound and view the harbour at Cape Lookout and fix upon the proper places to erect Two Forts for which the money hath been granted some time and therefore hope your Lordships will approve of my application for an Independant Company to be fixed upon this establishment as soon as this expedition is over. So that the Company raised to assist Virginia upon their return may Garrison the Forts without any charge of transporting them from Europe—There was no other way so proper to raise the supply and to answer contingencies as borrowing part from the Sum raised for the Forts and Emitting the remainder in the Bills which I was instructed not to Emit without an immergency; as they granted 9<sup>d</sup> £ pole to sink the £8000 in Seven years and 18<sup>d</sup> £ pole to pay £2500 in three years which will refund the sum of £2000 borrowed from the Fort money and will raise the credit of our paper currency which is now Current by our union thro' the whole Province and we hope will pass in Virginia as the Ballance of Trade is in our favour from thence so that they will return it to us in our own Bills and as they seem'd determined to prepare a Bill next session upon my Plan for a Loan Office upon Land security I hope we shall with its assistance sink in a little time all our outstanding Bills which now are about £15000 besides what has been struck by the Act passed last March for £40000, of which there remains £11500 as yet not Emitted but appropriated for building Churches and purchasing Glebes attending his Majestys pleasure and the Assembly seem'd inclinable to add to the Pole Tax or Duties already appropriated to sink the Paper Bills next Sessions; It will be also found much for his Majestys Service to have a Revenue Officer fixed at Ocacock Inlet to examine all Ships and take a Manifest of their Cargoes upon Oath that come over that Bar, for the Sound within is so large with many numerous Navigable Creeks on each side in Albemarle Sound Pamticoe and Neuse Rivers that they may discharge great part of their Cargoes Spirits Wine &c and all prohibited Goods before they come to the discharging Ports and by landing them they Swear only to the remainder of their Cargoe This Officer may be paid out of the duties raised here by the several collectors for the Port Duties now transmitted



You acquaint me that the Assembly of your Province have granted a supply of £8000 to raise and send two Companys to the assistance of Virginia, I beg you may favour me with a Copy of the Act, for I am extremely desirous to know what Funds have been established for that supply, or in other words what are the ways and means of supplying his Majesty with that money, what are the Taxes, & how are they laid on, and in what manner to be levied, that are to raise this sum, is it by a Pole Tax or a land tax, or tax upon personal Estates, is it by Duties in the Nature of Excises, or is it by Customs, are the Taxes to be levied within the year, or do you Mortgage and anticipate your Funds, and so prolong, perhaps perpetuate the Taxes, for this short and temporary Service?

I hope you will forgive this Minute inquiry for it is surmised here that it has been done by an Emission of Paper Currency, which I cannot give credit to.

I send for your perusal a Bill entituled an Act for granting to his Majesty the sum of £40,000 towards defraying the Expence of defending his Majesties Dominions in North America, and appointing Commissioners for stamping and signing Public orders etc, and providing a Fund for sinking the said public orders, to which I refused my Assent for many reasons, some few of which I shall now touch upon.

Because I am restrained from giving my assent to any Bill for creating or issuing any Paper Currency by a strong and positive Instruction from his Majesty.

Because tho' Sr Thomas Robinson's letter be pressing, yet he is perfectly silent with regard to that Instruction, there is not the least hint that the King is willing to dispense with his orders, and therefore the letter can never be deemed a Provocation of the Instruction, but must be understood consistently with it and a Governor could with a very bad grace say, That to show his zeal for the King's service he had complied with the letter, but had violated his express Command under his sign Manuel.

Because the Lords of Trade, who may be allowed to be the best Interpreters of Instructions, have lately explained that Instruction in so clear a manner that no Governor can pretend ignorance, and they say that the intention of the Instruction is, to restrain Governors from giving their Assent to any Act for emitting any Additional Bills of Credit.

Because the Lords of Trade declare it is their opinion that paper currency naturally has the Effect, wherever it prevails, to drive away the Currency of Gold and silver, and by my own observation and experience I can confirm the truth and justness of their opinion, for since this Prov-



ince has sunk so many of their paper Bills or Public Orders (near £150,000 having been called in and sunk since my arrival) gold and silver begin to take up their abode with us, two thirds of all Payments being now made in those Metals.

Because it would be particularly inexcusable in me to transgress the King's Orders, for when I refused my assent to a Bill for emitting £40,000 in public Orders, upon a former occasion, his Majesty approved of my behaviour, & I received a letter from the Lords of Trade telling me that while I continued stedfastly to adhere to my Instructions I might assure myself of the support of the Government in England.

I may in some subsequent letter give you the reasons more at large why I refused my assent to this Bill, at present I must decline it. I am really afraid of hurting a Province of which I have been so long Governor, I rather chose to suffer myself in the Opinion of some who may think I have done wrong upon this Occasion, tho' no Governor can think so, and I have not the least apprehension of incurring his Majesties displeasure for refusing to disobey his Commands.

But were I really of the Opinion with some Gentlemen of this Province, that the money could not be raised in any other manner than by stamping Public orders, and did I look upon the present situation of affairs to be such a sudden and extraordinary emergency of Government, as would justify a Governor of one of the Northern Provinces to assent to an Act for emitting paper Bills of Credit, and did I also think it safe for me to put myself in the place of one of those Governors yet I could not have possibly given my Assent to this Bill for they are restrained from assenting to such Acts, even in case of a war or actual invasion, unless due care be taken to ascertain the real value of the Principal Sum for which the paper Bills were issued, and also the interest to be paid thereon, but in this Bill there is not the least care taken nor any clause ascertaining the value of the money there is indeed an assertion that £40,000 is equal in value to £5714 5<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> sterling, how long it would have continued so nobody can tell; it is certain that any considerable issue of Paper Bills will alter the value. But there is also another thing wanting, notwithstanding the specious title of the Bill, which the Act of Parliament, to regulate and restrain paper Bills of Credit, makes an essential requisite, that is there is no fund whatever provided in the Bill for sinking the said Public orders in five years, or in any other period of time, it is indeed said that those Orders shall be called in and sunk by the Tax Laws *to be passed* for 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757 & 1758, and tho' I as a private person would trust to the promise of an Assembly, especially of the present, yet as Governor it is out of my power, I must also acknowl-



edge that several Instances can be given that no Tax Bill has passed tho' I must observe to you that the Taxes in this Province are not laid on for the current service of the year but for paying the salaries & just Accounts of such persons as have trusted to the Public Faith for the past year.

In a word a Governor is a Trustee for the Crown if he breaks through his Instructions he betrays the Trust reposed in him by the Crown and deserves what is denounced against him in that Act of Parliament immediately to be dismissed from his Government and for ever after rendered incapable of any Public Office or place of Trust.

I am with much truth, sir, &c.,

JAMES GLEN.

The State of the former Proceedings relative to the Boundary Line between the Northern and Southern Colonies together with the Opinion of the Governor & Council of North Carolina what they think would be a proper Boundary, with the reasons to support the limit and meaning they propose to determine the Line, to be laid before His Majesty for his approbation & final Commands to determine it.

The Line or Boundary which was necessary to be determined betwixt the Colonies of North and South Carolina having not been fixed by the Lords Proprietors of Carolina before they sold their Rights to the Crown, it was thought proper to give Instruction to the first Governors appointed by his Majesty to fix upon a proper line or boundary to divide and distinguish the limits and extent of each Colony, accordingly the Lords Commissioners of Trade sent over Instructions for that purpose, but being at that time entire strangers to the Geography of Carolina, by having only erroneous Charts of y<sup>e</sup> Country, and there being few or no settlers in the Southern parts of North Carolina, and the proprietors Governors of North Carolina knowing very little of y<sup>e</sup> maritime part of the Province to Southward of New River, & nothing at all of the Courses of the Rivers, or of the Country to the westward at any distance from the Sea coast the Lords Commissioners of Trade were then obliged to have their Information chiefly from Mr. Johnston then Governor of South Carolina, and so give Instructions according to the Account he thought proper to give them which was calculated to extend the limits of the Province of South Carolina, in pursuance to his Information they were pleased to give Instructions, that the Line should be carried from the entrance of Waggamaw river into the Winyaw up that River until it came within        miles of the North west Branch of Cape Fear River, and in case the head of Waggamaw River came within eight miles from



and refer you to the particulars in the Act, by which you may see that the plan I mentioned to you was altered in the House by giving only one Company of 100 men for one year and 10 months, if so long necessary and another Company of 50 men to defend our Frontiers from the Depredations & Massacres committed there by the French Indians, and to protect our back Settlers & Indian Allies.

But in this Paragraph by your not giving Credit to a surmise that it was given by an Emission of a Paper Currency, you insinuate that if I did it I was to blame, because by your adhering at this critical time to the letter of your Instructions, you have not thought proper to pass a Bill for stamping and signing Public Orders.

All the subsequent Paragraphs being to excuse yourself and to lay the blame upon other Governors who should pass such a Bill, had this and the reasons given been only sent to me with a view to justify your proceedings in rejecting the Bill I should have no reason to mention or reply to it, but as there is a sting goes along with it condemning all other Northern Governors who should emit any paper Currency upon the present occasion, which you think is of no moment, or any Emergency, accusing those who do it of disobeying as well an Act of Parliament, as his Majesties Instructions and as betrayers of their trust to the Crown, that they deserve immediately to be dismissed, and for ever to be rendered incapable of any public Office or place of Trust, you must give me leave to animadvert upon these Articles, and to leave it to his Majesty and his Ministry which of us has obeyed and adhered to the Spirit of the Instructions given to us, which is to defend and preserve his just right in and to his Colonies in America, and in promoting & increasing their wealth, Trade and Possessions, and then leave it to his Majesty who is to be approved or censured.

Your first reason is because you are restrained from passing any Bill for creating or issuing any paper Currency, by a strong & positive instruction from his Majesty, and that tho' Sir Tho<sup>s</sup> Robinson's Letter be pressing, yet he is silent with regard to that Instruction, & therefore the letter can't be deemed a revocation of it, and that a Governor could with a very bad grace pretend to shew his zeal for the King's service by complying with that letter and violating his express Commands under his sign Manual.

I am not a little surprised that M<sup>r</sup> Glen should not know better the nature of a Secretary of State's letter and Office, it is as expressly His Majesty's Command, as if given under his sign Manual, and the Secretary knows nothing of your Instructions, nor can you imagine that his Majesty tho' he signs the Instructions prepared for him thro' the proper



Offices, and approved of by his Council, has time to read them, & consequently neither his Majesty nor the Secretary could take notice of your Instruction, at the same time you allow that Sir Tho<sup>s</sup> Robinson's pressing Letter is for the King's service. You must therefore give me leave to say that what he writes to you by order of his Majesty, you are as much obliged to obey as what is under his sign Manual, and more as it is of subsequent Date, and he is the best judge of the Emergency and necessity of the service.

Your next reason is because the Board of Trade is so explicitly of that Opinion that no additional Bills of Credit should be emitted, that no Governor can pretend ignorance of it, and that they have declared it as their Opinion that it naturally drives away gold and silver, which you confirm by your own Experience and observation, and that you have sunk £150,000 Currency above £21000 Sterling since the year 1739 in 16 years, and now  $\frac{2}{3}$ <sup>rd</sup>s of all payments made in Gold and Silver.

If you had any adequate knowledge of the nature of Trade, you must demonstrably know, that no Gold or Silver in any Country where it is not a Commodity and the produce of the Country, can be confined to a trading nation unless the Balance of Trade be in favour of such Country for if you have not goods or returns to answer your imports, the Colony must run in Debt, which must be discharged by Gold and Silver or Credit be ruined and therefore the sinking your paper Currency will not retain it, but so far as you lessen your Importations. But the true reason of your having so much Bullion passing in your Markets is occasioned by the increase of the price or quantity of your Rice, Indigo etc exported, and that you have few Bills left to go to Market with them, if it should only be occasioned by the lessening of your imports and Trade with Britain and its Colonies, you can never persuade me that the Lords of Trade would approve of your lessening the Exports of Britain, but the true cause of complaint was Governors passing such Acts wantonly, & for no emergent service, in order to carry on private jobs in the Colony by emitting & creating a paper Currency and that in such large sums as was beyond what the Trade of the Colony could circulate, which consequently depreciated them in value as they could not answer in paying their Debts abroad, and generally gave insufficient Taxes to reduce the Bills within reasonable Bounds.

You further say that you were approved in rejecting a former Bill for emitting £40,000 in Bills or public orders, with a promise of being supported by the Lords of Trade if you steadily adhered to your Instructions, but you don't mention for what purpose that sum was to be emitted, nor what value in Bills were then standing out or unpaid, I



dare say it was not for such an emergency as at present, and thus you rest satisfied that no Governor can blame you for adhering to your Instructions, & don't apprehend that his Majesty will blame you for not taking a sum immediately necessary for his Majesty's service, because you don't think it so sudden and extraordinary an emergency of Government as to justify a Governor of a Northern Colony to assent to such an Act.

Here I must differ from you *toto caelo*, & think you argue quite contrary to what you vanced in the beginning of your Letter, that you would not set up your own sentiments against his Majesties absolute Commands.

Do you not own that Sir Thomas Robinson writes to you pressingly by his Majesties order for to raise money for the immediate service and aid of Virginia. Does not his Majesty his Ministry, his Parliament, and the Voice of all the People of Britain, who have a regard to his Majesty, and the prosperity of the British Empire, declare it to be a pressing Emergency, and to be nip'd in the Bud, before the French have finished their Chain of forts & confined all our Colonies to the Eastward of the Mountains. Does not the Gallick Monarch threaten Britain with an immediate War, if they don't recall the Order for the Troops embarking from Ireland for our Protection, saying that we must depend upon their honour & faith, that they will send Orders to recall their Troops who have invaded our Colonies, a faith and honour so often broken, witness Chignato and St Johns in Novia Scotia, and the Neutral Islands in America; ought you then to sett up yourself as a better Judge of the imediate Emergency than the Secretary of State by his Majesty's Order and postpone or slight the aid immediately necessary to be sent to Virginia.

\* \* \* \* \*

I am, sir, &c.,

ARTHUR DOBBS.

[REPRINTED FROM DINWIDDIE PAPERS. VOL. 2. P. 4.]

Governor Dinwiddie to Governor Dobbs.

Mar. 17th, [1755.]

SIR:

I have the pleasure to acqu't You of the Transports from Irel'd are all arrived, and the Forces in perfect good Health, not one sick. They are ordered for Alexa'a, for w'ch Place I proceed To-morrow with Gen'l Braddock. He has sent for Gov'r Shirley to meet him at Annapolis,



[REPRINTED FROM DINWIDDIE PAPERS. VOL. 2. P. 265.]

Governor Dinwiddie to Governor Dobbs.

Nov'r 13th, 1755.

SIR:

I rec'd Y'rs of the 28th Oct'r Yesterday, and am heartily sorry for Y'r Indisposit'n and shall be under Concern till I hear of Y'r Recovery, which I pray God may be soon. The News from the No'w'd is y't G'l Shirley had laid aside any Tho'ts of further Act'n ag'st the Enemy y's Winter. I have not heard from G'l Johnson. A Ship from Londo. [arrived] last Week with Ordnance Stores, a few for y's Place, but the chief for Providence. He brings no News hav'g had a long Passage. Our Assembly met the 29th Ult'o, and I obtained a Military Bill pretty similar to y't for the Brit. Forces. They wanted to set up a Loan Office and to emitt 200,000£ Paper Money. I did not like the Plan. The Council rejected it and it appear'g to me they neglected their Duty, not half the Members appear'g, and they falling into factious and ill tim'd Disputes. I tho't it for His M'y's Service and the Peace of this Colony to dissolve them and take the Chance of a new Elect'n, w'ch I hope will be better than the last. With kind Respects to Y'r Son and Nephew. I am with great Esteem,

Y'r Ex's most ob'd't h'ble serv't.

[FROM MSS. RECORDS IN OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.]

NORTH CAROLINA—SS.

George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the faith &c

To Peter Henley Esq'r Greeting

We reposing Special Trust and Confidence in the Loyalty Integrity Skill and Ability of you the said Peter Henley Do hereby constitute and appoint you the said Peter Henley Chief Justice of and in our said Province of North Carolina hereby Giving and Granting unto you the said Peter Henley full power and Authority to hold the Supreme Courts of Judicature at such times and places as the same may and ought to be held within our said Province To have hold Execute and Enjoy the said office of Chief Justice during our Pleasure and your Residence within our said Province together with all and singular the Powers Salaries Rights Profits Privileges and Emoluments to the said Place belonging in